

# The Athens Reporter

Vol. XXXIII. No. 36

Athens, Leeds County, Ontario, Wednesday, Sept. 5, 1917

4 cents a copy

BROCKVILLE'S GREATEST STORE

## Clean-Up Sale of Blouses \$1.39

These are all this season's choice styles. Some are slightly soiled, others are in perfect condition.

Large square collars, nicely trimmed with lace edgings and embroidered fronts. Others with round collar, jabot front full-length sleeves. Regular prices up to \$2.50, your choice for... \$1.39

## Slashing Sacrifice of of Summer Dresses

Clearing the wash dresses! White Voile and lawn trimmed with lace and embroidery. \$6.00 to \$70.00 dresses for \$4.90, \$3.00 to \$5.00 dresses for... \$2.50

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## LADIES' AND MISSES' NEW Fall and Winter Suits & Coats

Every day new models are arriving. Coats and Suits that are different. Ladies' and Misses' New Suits, prices \$15 to \$49.

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New colors, Nigger Brown, Russian Green, Burgundy, Grey, Navy and Black.

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Automobiles, Gasolene or Steam Engines  
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**H. W. Lawson**

USE THE REPORTER AS AN ADVERTISING  
MEDIUM

## SCHOOL FAIRS Purely Personal

Six rural school fairs have been arranged for in Leeds county and will be held on the following dates and places:

Elgin, September 11.  
Lyn, September 25.  
Sweet's Corners, September 13.  
Lansdowne, September 27.  
Athens, September 15.  
Plum Hollow, September 29.

The Athens village school fair will be held September 20.

Owing to the scarcity of help, the plots have not been examined by the Department this summer.

Prize lists will shortly be distributed.

### Western Prosperity.

A paper in Oxbow, Sask., contains the following item of interest to Athenians:

"Chas. W. Arnold, a prosperous and energetic farmer of the Meridian district, was a business visitor in Oxbow on Friday last. Possibly the most important item in Charlie's mission to our town was to get a cheque for \$1,789, which he realized from the recent sale of 716 bushels of last year's wheat. This means nearly \$2.50 per bushel, and makes the average individual believe that the farmer, when favored with an average crop, is certainly the most fortunate man under the sun—especially if he is able to follow Mr. Arnold's plan in holding his wheat till the price soars to its highest visible altitude."

### DEATH OF MRS. R. GAINFORD

The death occurred in Brockville, of Mrs. Richard Gainford, Sunday morning, at the age of 47 years, after a brief illness. Before her marriage she was Miss Emma Bonsteel.

Surviving her are three children, three brothers, Charles, Abraham, and George, and two sisters, Mrs. Albery of Brockville and Mrs. George Davis, of McIntosh Mills.

The funeral service was conducted by Rev. Rural Dean Swayne at Trinity church, Oak Leaf yesterday afternoon. Interment at Oak Leaf.

### 100 Years in the Same Name.

For 100 years Mr. Royal Moore's farm at Glen Morris has been in possession of the Moore families. Walsingham Moore came out from County Wexford, Ireland and took up the land, which was then all forest. Mark Moore, one of his ten children, continued on the farm, and of his family of nine, Royal Moore succeeded to the property. The Moores have always had large families, there being eight in the present generation. The farm consists of 180 acres on the Charleston Road.

### A French Helmet.

A French helmet recently received by Mr. W. G. Parish from Miss Caroline LaRose who is nursing overseas, is on display at Lamb's drug store. It is green, the material being a very tough steel. The numerous dents give evidence of the great protection it must have been to the wearer.

### W. I. Notes.

Donations will be received at the library for boxes to be sent to David Cheyne and Manliff Berney. These boxes are to be packed Saturday evening.

### Reshingling House.

Dr. Bright's residence on Main street is being reshingled.

### Receives Injuries.

Mr. W. G. Towriss fell from a load of grain, fracturing a couple of ribs.

### A New Floor.

A new floor is being placed in Miss Addison's store.

### W.M.S. Meeting.

The W.M.S. of the Methodist church will meet in the vestry tomorrow at 3 p.m.

### NOTICE

C. F. Yates kindly asks that all accounts be settled without delay.

Miss Irma Redmond left yesterday for her home in Montclair, N.J.

Miss Stella Johnston spent the week-end with friends at Charleston.

Miss Cora Gray was accompanied by her sister, Helen, on her return to Athens.

Miss Anna A. Doolan has returned to her school at Kenora, Ontario.

Mrs. W. B. Connerty and daughter Doris have returned from Montreal.

Mr. Withrow Read was a week-end guest of Mr. Harold Percival.

Mr. Mahlon Yates has returned from Capreol, Ontario.

Miss Elizabeth Doolan left last week for Port Arthur where she will teach during the coming term.

Miss Mary and Master Jim Brown have returned home to Leeds, having spent the past week at the home of their grandmother, Mrs. Rappell.

Dr. Ambrose McGhie, Hamilton, visited friends at Newboro and Athens, returning home on Tuesday.

Mrs. J. Russel and daughter of Delta were guests of Mrs. Norman Brown on Monday.

Mrs. H. R. Knowlton accompanied her son Clarence on his return to Toronto and went on to Guelph for a visit.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Latimer spent Sunday in Brockville, guests of Mrs. Wilfrid Latimer at Butternut Bay.

Mrs. Geo. Bulford and family visited friends in Smith's Falls last week.

Mr. Bert Wilson and Mr. and Mrs. Scarf, of Ottawa, were week-end guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Wilson.

Miss Marjorie Moore spent the week-end and holiday in Kingston and Brockville.

Mr. George Hickey of Owen Sound has been a guest during the past week of his mother here.

Pte. Fred Robeson, of Ottawa, arrived here last week for a visit with his grandfather, Mr. M. Ritter.

Miss Lily Wiltse has returned to her school at Grenadier Island, having spent the summer at her home here.

The Misses Irene and Blanche McLean have returned to town having spent the summer camping at Charleston Lake.

Mrs. Fred Pierce has taken up residence in a suite of rooms in the Pierce block.

Mrs. Ben. Livingston has returned home after spending the past two weeks at the home of her sister, Mrs. Joseph Miller, Jasper.

Lieut. J. H. Wiltse, who has been in England for the past year with the Dental Corps, joined his wife and little son here last week.

Mr. John E. Brown, who has been here on a visit to his brother, Mr. Anson Brown, left this week for his home in Manitoba.

Miss Carrie Robinson accompanied her aunts, the Misses Taggart of Westport, to Toronto this week for the exhibition and the millinery openings.

Mr. and Mrs. Cliffe, of New Westminster, were in Athens last week and left their little grandson, Arnold, with Mrs. H. H. Arnold for the remainder of the year.

Recent guests of Mrs. John Wiltse include Mrs. H. A. Armstrong, of Chicago; Mrs. Yett and son of Bratton, Sask.; Mrs. Booth, of Brockville; Miss Peterson of Ancaster, Ont.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred O'Donnell were guests for several days of the latter's mother Mrs. C. Hickey, while on the way from Quyon, Que. to their home at Regina.

Miss Grace Conett, Lansdowne, and Misses Myrtle and Hilda Kelsey, of Long Point, spent last week in Athens guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Parish. Miss Conett accompanied Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Parish and Miss Hazel Greenham on a motor trip to Ogdensburg on Labor Day.

## Canadian Bankers' Competition FOR BOYS AND GIRLS—HANDSOME CASH PRIZES

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

## The Merchants' Bank OF CANADA.

ATHENS BRANCH

F. A. ROBERTSON, Manager

Mr. W. B. Percival is attending Toronto exhibition this week.

Miss Bessie Rowsome has returned to Baltimore, Md.

Mrs. Thornhill, sr., is confined to the house through illness.

Mr. Eric Dobbs is a guest of his aunt, Mrs. Mary DeWolfe.

Mrs. Harry Stevens and children spent the week-end with friends at Wight's Corners.

Mr. James McLean, medical student of Norfolk, Va., is spending a few days with his parents here.

Mr. Hong Ling, who has been conducting a laundry here is closing shop and is going to St. Catharines.

Messrs. Edward Parish and John Rowsome have gone to Burnham, Sask., to assist in the harvesting.

Mrs. Heber Purvis and family are moving to Peterborough, where Mr. Purvis is employed.

Miss Georgia Spry is holidaying with her parents at Easton's Corners.

Miss Adda Hunt has moved up from the lake where she spent the past three months.

Miss Cannon is at her home in Almonte recovering from her illness of last week.

Mrs. Norman Brown and daughter Mary have gone to Brockville for the winter.

Miss Laura and Kathleen McCloskey, of Chelsea, Que., are guests at the home of Mr. George Stevens.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Bert Cole returned Saturday from Ivy Lea and Motored of their new home, "Maple Lawn," Ottawa.

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

### Member of Committee.

Reeve Holmes was elected a member of the Executive Committee of the Ontario Municipal Association in Toronto last week.

### Economy and Comfort in the Kitchen

### Oil Stoves

EARL  
CONSTRUCTION  
COMPANY  
ATHENS, ONT.

### Efficiency in Optical Service

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

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

H. R. KNOWLTON  
Jeweler and Optician  
ATHENS

## Please Take Notice

Dear Friends and Generous Foes:

On Sept. 1st, 1917, C. F. Yates will convert his business into an absolutely Cash Business. All goods will be sold at

Positively Cash Prices (No More Credit)

Trusting no person will take offense, wishing a continuation of your generous patronage, I shall endeavor to give you extra value for your money, and certainly shall sell you clean, fresh, new, up-to-date merchandise. I wish every person to feel at home in my store.

Come one and all; get acquainted and be friendly.

Very faithfully yours,

**C. F. YATES** Gents' Furnishings, Boots and Shoes, Hand Tailored Clothing Guaranteed



**Cuticura Better Than Beauty Doctors**

For cleansing, purifying and beautifying the complexion, hands and hair, Cuticura Soap is supreme, especially when assisted by touches of Cuticura Ointment to soothe and heal the first signs of skin troubles. For free sample address post-card, "Cuticura, Dept. N, Boston, U.S.A." Sold by dealers throughout the world.

**BRITON AND TURK.**

**A Surprise, a Fair Fight and the Way the Battle Ended.**

There is a story of Gallipoli that deals with a fight in the open and exhibits the "unspeakable" Turk as a fair and worthy enemy. This is the story:

A young English officer, doing observation work alone, was suddenly confronted by a Turkish officer, similarly engaged. The Turk was as surprised as the Briton, but came forward with a revolver in hand. The Englishman had no revolver. He stood his ground, his hands in the large pockets of his tunic.

Seeing that his adversary was unarmed, the Turk, much to the surprise of the Briton, threw down his gun and put up his fists in approved prize ring style. The Englishman put himself on guard, and the next moment the Turk lunged upon him, and the pair began to fight desperately.

The men were about the same age, the same weight and had equal knowledge of the art of boxing. They fought without stopping for about ten minutes. By that time each was fairly exhausted, and they paused for a brief rest, only to continue their little private accounting when they had found their breath. Round after round the fight went on, while out in the Gulf of Saros the ships fired automatically, and back of each of them the field artillery thundered. Neither seemed to be able to get any decisive advantage over the other, and at last Turk and Englishman rolled over on the ground and laughed and laughed. Just then the Englishman's hand touched something. It was the Turk's pistol. He picked it up and handed it to his enemy. The two young men shook hands, and each returned to his own lines.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

**TO LIVE IS TO BE WET.**

**Where There is No Water There Can Be No Life as We Know It.**

And life is lived in water. Where no water is no life can be. The necessary machinery may have been already made, as in a completely dried seed, but that seed cannot actually live until water reaches it again. To live is to be wet, or in the phrase of a French student, "Life is an aquatic phenomenon."

When the supply of water is withheld from living things they may survive, but their life is slowed down, as it were. In the completely dried seed life is arrested, altogether, yet the creature is not dead. The French call that a case of suspended animation. After astonishingly long periods such seeds will germinate if they are watered.

The astronomer tells us that our planet is only one of many belonging to innumerable suns, and he wonders whether this little "inkwarm bullet" of ours, as Robert Louis Stevenson called it, is really unique in bearing a burden of life. There is one path that leads to the answer of his query. If he finds no evidence of water on other worlds he cannot expect to find life there.—Dr. C. W. Saleeby, in Youth's Companion.

**The V Neck.**

Squares may come. And squares may go. Likewise heart shapes. Also the other innovations. The odd round roll among them. But the V-shape goes on forever. It is comfortable, effective and easy to adjust. So be happy, fair ones, when you comfortably necked, see poor Mr. Man in his choker of board-like pliability.

**DRS. SOPER & WHITE**

**SPECIALISTS**  
Nose, Eczema, Asthma, Catarrh, Pimples, Ulcers, Epilepsy, Rheumatism, Gland, Kidney, Blood, Nerve and Glaucoma Diseases.

Consultation Free  
**DRS. SOPER & WHITE**  
23 Toronto St., Toronto, O.

**Worth Knowing.**

White of eggs should be cold if you wish to beat them very stiff.  
It improves prunes to add a little cider to the water in which they are cooked.  
Spoon knives can be very well cleaned by a paste made of emery powder and oil.  
Always use cotton instead of silk when mending gloves. The cotton will not pull the kid.  
Muslins must be ironed wet. If allowed to get dry, they will have a rough appearance.  
Lettuce and green peas cooked together make a dainty spring dish. Few people know that lettuce is as good when cooked as spinach. Boiled with young peas and flavor is delicious, also it is very wholesome.  
Fruit jars can be easily opened if you will take hold of the top with a piece of sandpaper.  
One of the reasons why spinach is such a valuable food is that it is such an excellent butter carrier. City dwellers need more fats than most of them get, and butter is almost the best fat in the world. Oil is better, but it is too expensive for every one to use.  
If you wish to make starch and let it get cold before starching the clothes, try this plan: After starch is made and while still hot, sprinkle cold water all over the top, as though you were sprinkling clothes. You will find no scum on top and can use every speck of it.

**EVERY WOMAN'S RIGHT**

To every woman belongs the right to enjoy a healthy, active, happy life, yet nine out of every ten suffer years of agony, usually from some form of bloodlessness. That is why one sees on every side pale thin cheeks, dull eyes and drooping figures—sure signs of headaches, weak backs, aching limbs and uncertain health. All weak, suffering women should win the right to be well by refreshing their weary bodies with the new, rich red blood that promptly transforms them into healthy, attractive women. This new, rich, red blood is supplied in abundance by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which reaches every organ and every nerve in the body.

Through the use of these pills thousands of women have found a prompt cure when suffering from anaemia, indigestion, heart palpitation, rheumatism, general weakness, and those ailments from which women alone suffer. There is no part of this broad Dominion in which you will not find some former sufferer who has regained health and strength through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and this is the reason why these pills have become a favorite household remedy for more than a generation. If you are ailing and will give the pills a fair trial you will find renewed health and happiness in their use.

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

**Average Age at Death by Occupations.**

The following table of the average ages at death according to occupations is the result of investigations made by Dr. Louis I. Dublin, statistician of the Metropolitan Life, into the mortality experience of the industrial branch of that company:

Occupations.	Average age at death.
Bookkeepers and office assistants	36.5
Engineers and trainmen (railway)	37.4
Plumbers, gasfitters and steamfitters	39.8
Compositors and printers	40.2
Teamsters, drivers and chauffeurs	42.2
Saloonkeepers and bartenders	42.6
Machinists	43.9
Longshoremen and stevedores	47.0
Textile mill workers	47.6
Iron moulders	48.0
Painters, paperhangers and varnishers	48.6
Cigar-makers and tobacco workers	49.5
Bakers	50.6
Railway track and yard workers	50.7
Coal miners	51.3
Laborers	52.8
Masons and bricklayers	55.0
Blacksmiths	55.4
Farmers and farm laborers	58.5
All occupations	47.9

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, etc.

**Worth Remembering.**

To remove fruit stains from the most delicate colors, as readily as from white, wet the stain with camphor before putting in the wash.  
To make new boots polish, rub them over with half a lemon and let them dry.  
A baby's bottle should never be washed in soapy water. The moment it is empty wash it in cold water and then fill with a weak solution of borax, till needed again.  
After your blankets have been washed and dried, beat them with a carpet beater. This makes the wool light and soft.  
A chocolate stain can be removed nicely by soaking in kerosene and washing in cold water.  
Wrinkles may be removed from clothing by hanging garments in the bathroom and turning on the hot water till room is full of steam. This will always remove wrinkles from crepe.  
To remove paint from a dress take a camel hair brush, dip the point of it in turpentine and just dampen the stained parts. Let the garment dry, and then rub briskly, when the paint will fall off in a dust. If it does not all come off repeat the operation.

**From the Heart Out.**

If I were Prince of Sheol  
And should'st prince were I,  
I'd summon on the Final Morn'  
The man who made the auto horn  
That chauffeurs war the city.

And when my limbs arranged him  
I'd frown on him, and say:  
"Go get a horn, all tuned and greased,  
And scare this guy to death at least  
A dozen times a day!"

**"THAT'S THE POLISH"**

**2 in 1**

**SHOE POLISHES**

10¢ - BLACK-WHITE-TAN - 10¢

F. F. Dalley Co. of Canada, Ltd.  
Hamilton, Can.

**RAILWAY POLICY IS CRITICISED**

**Acquisition of Canadian Northern Imposes Burden of Unknown Magnitude.**

The following criticism of the policy of the Government in respect of the Canadian Northern Railway is made:

The Government bill to authorize the purchase by it of the capital stock of the Canadian Northern Railway is half way through the House of Commons and will shortly be in the Senate. If it becomes law, it will impose on Canada, at a time when the country is under an unprecedented strain, a burden of unknown magnitude. One certainly greater than any ever before imposed upon this country, with the exception of the war debt.

The purchase of a definite piece of railway property is one thing. The buying of stock in a company with unascertained assets and unknown liabilities is another. Once the Government becomes the principal owner of the common stock, it must provide out of loans or taxes for all debts of the railway due or to become due and for all future losses in operating. The estimates of expenditure still necessary to be made run into enormous figures. No one knows what the real extent of its obligations are. The railway has bonds outstanding and debts unpaid; so have its subsidiaries. There are guarantees given by it to other companies, unpaid balances on contracts and upon accounts, but to what extent is unknown.

What its assets are is equally unknown. It operates and is interested in railway companies, land companies, telegraph companies, tunnel companies, lumber companies, and hotel companies, but no one knows how far it owns them, what their assets or liabilities are, nor to what extent the railway company is responsible for their liabilities.

No other railway company nor any other group of business men would consider such an acquisition except after elaborate examination and reports from accountants and appraisers on the assets and liabilities, and then only subject to a solvent guarantee that all supposed assets would be delivered and that no undisclosed debts or obligations would appear. To find out these things, where such examination and guarantee cannot be had, the usual course in the United States has been to place the road in the hands of a receiver, whose staff can ascertain them and place them before those interested an accurate and clear statement. Systems quite as large, notably the Union Pacific, the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, and the Rock Island, have in the United States been through this process and have emerged from it with capital written down to correspond to the actual values, in a solvent condition and able to perform their duties as public servants.

The only examination so far had into the affairs of the Canadian Northern has resulted in the opinion of two out of three railway experts that the stock proposed to be purchased was worth nothing. This means that whatever its nominal value may be, the unsecured debts are more than enough to prevent its being sold to any reasonably prudent purchaser. In view of the fact that no money was paid to the company for the stock and that the company has never been

**PEACHES**

**THE most valuable of all fruits for preserving. Home preserved peaches give at small cost, autumn's most luscious fruit for our winter enjoyment.**

**Lantic Sugar**

"Pure and Uncolored"

is best for peaches and all other preserving. The clear sparkling syrup develops all the exquisite flavor of the fruit. Pure cane, "FINE" granulation. Experienced housekeepers order it by name all through the preserving season.

2 and 5-lb. cartons; 10, 20 and 100-lb. sacks.

PRESERVING LABELS FREE—Send us a red ball trade-mark cut from a bag or carton and we will send you a book of 54 ready gamed printed labels.

ADDRESS  
**Atlantic Sugar Refineries, Limited**  
Power Building, Montreal

able to earn anything upon it, there was and is no reason to expect any other result from examination.  
No agreement or obligation to purchase is produced. In fact, nothing has transpired except verbally and then between members of the Government not named and persons whose names are not disclosed. In fact, what is to be paid, who is to get paid for it, what the cost and the attendant obligations are, no one knows.  
The smallest transaction in common life could not be concluded in such a way, and any attempt to do it by trustees responsible to a court would unquestionably be a breach of trust, and this is the largest and most onerous undertaking ever contemplated by any Canadian Government, and the most risky. It is safe to say that no road capitalized above its earning power can ever be a useful public servant, nor can any road bought by a Government for more than its worth ever be anything but a continuous drain on the tax payer.  
The Canadian Northern Railway was built as a private speculation. Its bonds were sold to financiers at a discount. No money was received into its treasury for its stock. Nothing has been made public which would justify the taking of other citizens of this country for the purpose of giving fictitious value to their bonds and stocks. The interest and other charges on Canada due to the war increase every day and even now are so great that it is difficult to say from what source they can be paid without an economic strain never hitherto undergone and a cutting down of expenses not yet even begun.

The credit of the country abroad is less than it has ever been. The last loan of \$100,000,000 at 6 per cent. for two years netted only \$96,111,111. In other words, the country is borrowing money at a charge of more than 8 per cent. per annum. Note—According to the Monetary Times of August 17th, Sir Thomas White stated the net proceeds to be \$96,250,000, not \$96,111,111, and that the commissions and charges were 1 1/2 per cent. He was speaking of a two-year 5 per cent. loan. The cost would be 8 per cent. If the 1 1/2 per cent. comes out of the \$96,250,000, but not otherwise. Its future credit may depend entirely on the belief of foreign bankers that good money will not be set after bad, and that speculative enterprises will be allowed to find the financial level called for by their intrinsic merits.

The undersigned, all of whom as investors, have a stake in the prosperity of this country, desire to call the attention of their fellow-countrymen to the grave risk they all are running of having their own earnings diverted for the purpose of securing profits to bondholders and stockholders of a concern, the equity in whose enterprise has been declared by the only people at all in a position to form an opinion to be of no value. It is also urged that the strongest possible protests be made before it is too late to all senators and members of Parliament.

Montreal, August 20, 1917.  
F. W. Molson, James Law, H. R. Drummond, Geo. E. Drummond, Armand Chaput, Fred. Prudhomme, Zeph. Hebert, A. J. Brown, C. S. Garland, H. A. Ekers, Chas. Chaput, A. Guy Ross, Joseph Ainey, C. Meredith, C. S. Campbell, W. R. Miller, George Caverhill, Wm. McMaster, H. W. Blackwell, Andrew J. Dawes, Robert Hampson, George R. Hooper, George W. Sadler, W. H. Hutchison, Wm. C. Finlay, F. H. Wilson, G. F. Benson, A. Craddock Simpson, James Morgan.

The Gazette, Montreal, of August 23rd, comments on the above as follows:

**THE RAILWAY POLICY.**

We print in another column a protest against the purchase of the Canadian Northern Railway signed by many of the leading capitalists of Montreal, and this protest is not lightly to be disregarded. The point at issue is this, is the country to take over a burden that other shoulders should bear? Will the ownership of the Canadian Northern impose upon the people a financial obligation avoidable without danger to national interests? If the Government was divorced from the enterprise, the answer is easy. Like any other business undertaking the property should stew in its own juice, and undergo the course of liquidation through receivership, emerging therefrom in stronger condition in respect of liabilities both of current and of capital account. That appears to be the view of the financiers whose statement we print, and there is force in the view.

The Canadian Northern must be carried on as an operating road. It serves a great territory and a large community of people whose welfare is dependent upon the operation of this railway, but having exhausted its financial resources the alternative of Government ownership by acquisition of the common stock, or through the medium of a receivership is the only one presented.

To Government ownership we are opposed. A reorganization of the capital liabilities through the medium of receivership is the other recourse. The liability of Canada in either event remains, the Government and the provinces having guaranteed the great sum of \$211,000,000 of bonds of the company. It is, however, necessary to learn the extent of the liability taken over by Canada. In the bill now before Parliament. What assets are acquired? What obligations incurred? If there be a margin on the debit side of the account, if Canada is assuming a debt over and above existing guarantee, the public may not unreasonably ask why. The railway is a fine property with ex-

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

**LADIES WANTED TO DO PLAIN** light sewing at home; whole or spare time; good pay; work sent any distance; charge prepaid. Send stamp for particulars. National Manufacturing Co., Montreal, Que.

**WANTED-LOOM FIXER ON CROMPTON** and Knowles' Looms. Good opportunity to right man. Apply, stating age and experience, to the Slingsby Mfg. Co., Ltd., Brantford, Ont.

**MONEY ORDERS.**  
**IT IS ALWAYS SAFE TO SEND A DOMINION EXPRESS MONEY ORDER.** Five dollars costs three cents.

**FOR SALE**  
**A CHOICE DAIRY FARM IN THE** County of Brant. Buildings No. 1, with plenty of water. Full particulars apply to F. Barber, Kelvin, Ont.

cellent prospects, but after all is said, it is a business venture which should be allowed to face the consequences of all business ventures. One thing is certain; the country should not be saddled with any avoidable liability. The debt created by the war is already large, and constantly increasing. New sources of taxation have to be tapped. The outlook is by no means bright in respect to the Dominion finances and before the additional obligation of taking over the Canadian Northern Railway is incurred, it is necessary at the least that we should know precisely what is being purchased in the way of assets, and what is being incurred in the way of liability.

A druggist can obtain an imitation of **MINARD'S LINIMENT** from a Toronto house at a very low price, and have it labeled his own product.

This greasy imitation is the poorest one we have yet seen of the many that every Tom, Dick and Harry has tried to introduce.

Ask for **MINARD'S** and you will get it.

**Joy of Pockets.**

The pocket has to be lacked before it is properly appreciated, the London Chronicle says. This writer had taken his pockets as a matter of course until one evening he attended a fancy dress ball in costume, which, he discovered when too late to remedy the defect, was absolutely pocketless. The question at once arose what to do with pocket handkerchief, money, cloak-room ticket, and so on. The handkerchief, of course, went up his sleeve, but it took some minutes to devise receptacles for coins and other necessities in the lining of the cap, the heels of the shoes and the cuff of the coat. All night long, however, he felt lost through having no place to thrust his hands into. Since then he finds himself frequently putting his hands into his pockets to experience the sheer joy of knowing that they are there.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

**PLAN GREAT STRIKE**

**U. S. Metal Workers May Back Shipyard Men.**

New York, Aug. 20.—Labor leaders in charge of the strike in shipyards of the New York district to-day asserted that 250,000 metal workers in various parts of the country would be asked to declare a sympathetic strike unless a settlement is reached to-day. A meeting of labor leaders, to be held in Tammany Hall to-morrow, is expected to take formal action seeking to extend the strike, it was said. According to those in charge of the strike, the plans include taking out men all the way from Seattle, Wash., to the Delaware River. The meeting to-morrow will be attended by officials of the international unions involved, Machinists, blacksmiths, boilermakers and patternmakers.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

"I understand you have bought a set of Shakespeare's works." "Yes," replied Mr. Dubwaite, loftily. "A complete set." "And a glossary, too, I presume?" "Oh, yes, yes. In fact, everything Shakespeare wrote."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

**Don't Eat Less—But Eat Better.**

There is no need of anyone going hungry. Canadians should eat foods that supply the greatest amount of nutriment at the lowest cost. The whole wheat grain is the most perfect food given to man. **Shredded Wheat Biscuit** is the whole wheat grain prepared in a digestible form. Every particle of the whole wheat berry is used—nothing wasted, nothing thrown away. Two or three of these biscuits with milk, sliced peaches or other fruits make a nourishing, satisfying meal at a cost of only a few cents. **Made in Canada.**

# ROUMANIANS' FINE DEFENCE OF MOLDAVIA

## New Marne for Huns On the Sereth as Glorious Feat of Arms.

### OUTNUMBERED

#### But Peasant Troops Held Crossing for 15 Days--Foe Loss Huge.

London Cable.—Details have been received by the Times from its correspondent on the Rumanian front of the magnificent fight of the reconstructed Rumanian army against Gen. Mackensen, which saved Jassy, the capital, and all Moldavia. Foreign Minister Cambon, of France, declared that the victory reminded him in a measure of that of the Marne. Since August 19 until to-day the Germans made no serious effort to resume the offensive. The story follows:

"With the Rumanian Army on the Maraschti Front, Aug. 21.—The story of the past fifteen days will remain golden letters in the history of this country. The defence of the Maraschti front north of Focsani was the most glorious deed of arms ever accomplished by the Rumanian army. The heroic fight of these peasant soldiers, who had to face much superior German forces, has been unexcelled by either the Belgians or Serbians. The main objective of the enemy has been to reach the bridge of Costesa, across the River Sereth. The intention of the enemy was clear from the letter I saw, found on the corpse of a Prussian officer, dated August 6th, as follows: 'We are going to give a decisive blow here very soon. If we cross the Sereth, which I hope will not be difficult, Jassy and the whole of Moldavia will be ours. If we succeed I believe we are going to be sent to Flanders, where things seem hot again.'

"The moment chosen by Mackensen was Aug. 8, when the Russian troops had to be repulsed by the Rumanians. The Rumanian division, which was still on the left bank of the Sereth, hurried part of its troops across the bridge to prevent any crossing of the river. For three days one division resisted the fierce attacks of three German divisions, which were ordered to cross at any price. Finally on Aug. 12, the enemy, finding his efforts useless, shifted his attack westwards. The enemy's losses were enormous. Prisoners of Alpine corps confessed that since Verdun they never had such a serious engagement. The Twelfth Bavarian division was practically annihilated and reduced to 2,000 men. Naturally the Rumanians' losses were also heavy. On the following days the attack became general on the whole Maraschti front, where the Germans brought twelve divisions against much weaker Rumanian forces, who, moreover, took over a precarious situation. However, with the sacrifice of nearly a whole Rumanian division, the German plan was countered. Had the enemy succeeded in crossing the bridge at Cosmessti and pouring divisions over the river the Rumanian armies would have been cut in two and the enemy would have dealt easily with each army separately.

#### WHOLE REGIMENTS WERE DECEIMATED.

"A new offensive broke loose on the 14th. Extremely violent artillery preparations started early in the morning. Under the clouds of dust, smoke and asphyxiating gases the German infantry were sent again to be slaughtered. The Rumanian soldiers stood as heroically as any in this war, unflinching, though whole regiments were decimated by the fire of the German machine-guns. Officers and soldiers died in their positions, refusing to withdraw or surrender. The French captain, Yernell, attached to a Rumanian regiment, lost his life fighting, together with his Rumanian comrades. The German waves broke against a wall of determined Rumanian soldiers. As an illustration of the German losses, the Eighty-ninth Prussian division had to withdraw on the second day of the battle. In spite of the desperate efforts of the enemy he was unable to cross the river. The ground gained, which does not exceed three miles in depth, is of no strategic value, and has been paid for at an enormous price.

"The last big German effort was made on the night of August 19, when, after intense artillery fire of all calibres, two German divisions and an Austrian brigade attacked the Rumanians' position north and east of Panciu.

#### KING ON BATTLE-FRONT.

"In the presence of their King, who accompanied by Prince Carol, shared the risks of the battle with his soldiers, the Rumanians fought bravely beyond praise. The enemy, whose attacks were more desperate than ever, succeeded in approaching the barbed-wire entanglements when the last Rumanian reserves were brought forward and counter-attacked with such violence that the enemy fled in disorder. The German soldiers, surprised at such a violent attack, threw away their rifles and surrendered. The next day witnessed six hundred Germans and Austrians parading before the King. While the Austrians looked slack and tired, the Rumanians distinguished themselves by marching in excellent 'goose-step'.

"The battlefield is still covered with corpses, which are piled six deep. Prisoners declare they were told that war will be over in the Autumn when England will be crushed.

"These reverses have checked the enemy's activity for the present. It is

doubtful whether he can conduct further operations in this direction. The situation on the whole may be considered now with more optimism. The German check on this front is the most serious they ever had in the Near East. After a fortnight's fighting with terrific losses they have been checked by numerically inferior forces. On the other hand the strategic advantage is with the Rumanians, who possess the whole of the left bank of the Sereth, whose abrupt slopes dominate the right bank, which is partially in German hands. The army, although numerically weakened by the fortnight's fierce fighting, has a high morale, and is convinced now that even with inferior numbers they will be able to revenge the defeat of Last Autumn."

#### MACKENSEN RENEWS THE OFFENSIVE.

London Cable.—The official despatches from Petrograd and Berlin indicate that Mackensen has regrouped his armies following his disastrous check, and yesterday resumed the offensive. The Berlin report claims that the Germans captured the village of Mancel and pushed back the opposing forces in a north-western direction past several positions on both sides of the Sutchitza Valley. Prisoners to the number of 1,000 men and three guns were, it is claimed, taken.

The Petrograd report furnishes an explanation of the German success. A Russian division abandoned its positions in the region of Focsani, on the Rumanian front, and fled in disorder, it announces.

## SERBIAN GIRLS AS TURK SLAVES

### Thousands Taken to Be Put Into harems.

### Bulgars Have Systematized the Trade.

London Cable.—Correspondence of The Associated Press.—Ten thousand Serbian girls from ten to fourteen years old have been kidnapped and deported from Serbia to the narrows of Constantinople, to Bulgaria and Asia Minor, says a dispatch received by M. Pasich, the Serbian Premier, who is now in London.

"These deportations," said M. Pasich, "have been going on since February 1916, but the number was very limited until a few weeks ago. Now it has been systematized under Bulgarian control, and it is impossible to predict how far it will go.

"Eight thousand girls have been sent to Constantinople, and two thousand more to Bulgaria and Asia Minor. Prisoners whom we have taken on the Saloalki front tell us that the traffic in our girlhood has grown to be a byword in Bulgaria and Turkey. The girls are kidnapped and taken and secretly, particularly from the smaller villages, until at present dozens of small towns have been quite denuded of the young female population.

"I do not think that the Turks are the actual instigators of this gross violation of the rules of civilized warfare. All our information indicates that the Bulgarians are the prime movers and the Turks only incidental beneficiaries of the traffic.

"The girls are too young to be of any use for laboring purposes, besides, neither Turkey nor Bulgaria is seriously handicapped for labor, and in Turkey the use of young women for outdoor work is practically unknown.

#### WILL CONTROL ALL PROVISIONS

### British Food Controller Announces His Decision.

London Cable says—Lord Rhonda, the Food Controller, has decided to take over gradually control of the entire provision trade in the British Isles. The vital consideration in the regulation of prices of provisions is control of imports, and Lord Rhonda is in constant touch with the American Food Control Department on this subject. It is stated that the two Governments are working in entire harmony to secure a reduction in the prices of commodities coming from the United States.

Regarding the supply of tea, concerning which there have been alarmist reports recently, the Food Ministry to-day issued a reassuring statement, saying that while imports in May were small owing to tonnage difficulties, the imports since that time have improved and there "is no present cause for alarm, although all possible economy is desired."

Mr. Wigwag—Do you believe all angels are women? Mrs. Dashaway—Certainly not; if they were, it would not be heaven.

## MONTE SAN GABRIELE NOW PARTLY WON BY ITALIANS

### Last Great Stronghold Barring Road to Trieste Likely Given Up.

### Cadorna's Strategy Puzzles Austrians--Further Heavy Gains.

#### WASHINGTON CABLE.—THE ITALIAN EMBASSY'S OFFICIAL ADVICES REGARDING THE PROGRESS OF THE ITALIAN OFFENSIVE AGAINST THE AUSTRIANS INDICATE THAT THE SUCCESS OF THE FORCES OF GENERALS CADORNA AND CAPELLO, IN CAPTURING THE BAINSIZZA PLATEAU, IS AN IMPORTANT MILITARY GAIN THAT IS THREATENING THE ENTIRE GROUP OF TOLMINO DEFENCES.

The official despatch received by the Italian Embassy to-day, describing the progress of the offensive, and particularly the battle of Bainsizza, was as follows:

"The Bainsizza Plateau is 600 metres between the Isonzo and Chiapovano Valleys. The plateau measures 10 by 15 miles. It was attacked by the second Italian army, which crossed the Isonzo River, using fourteen bridges during the battle. On the western side of the plateau the Italian troops overcame the first line of the Austrian advance, and then, while a part of the Italian army was fighting on the second Austrian line, another part was advancing around the north side to make a flank-attack. The result was the fall of the whole system of defence of the plateau and quick withdrawal of the enemy, followed by the Italian army, crossing the Chiapovano Valley.

"The strategic move and flanking shows the great superiority of the Italians over the enemy, and the skill of the Italian high command. The manoeuvre has been a very daring one, and has been possible only through the heroic dash of the Italian infantry, compared for their impetuosity and contempt for death to the most famous troops of Japan. The enemy himself says so. The papers publish long accounts of the conquering of the Bainsizza Plateau, where the enemy was routed and unable to form new lines of resistance. The Tribuna correspondent says that the actual action on the middle Isonzo is to be considered among the most important battles that have been fought in the European war, not only considering the length of the front and number and importance of the objectives, but also for the skillful plan and for having in fact reached the pre-arranged aims. The strong, high plateau between the Isonzo and the Chiapovano Valleys, was a formidable fortress with precipitous slopes on the Isonzo and with strong redoubts and covers, extremely well supplied with machine guns cleverly protected and hidden in caves and dugouts.

"General Cadorna and General Capello, in command of the second army, have demonstrated their qualities as organizers and strategists in the battle of Bainsizza. The battle was imposing on account of the large masses of men and materials employed, although the soldiers advanced as small units. Each unit had a special objective previously assigned and co-ordinated with mathematical precision. Correspondents relate that as whole divisions crossed the Isonzo over improvised bridges, they proceeded immediately to the assault of the hills, conquering them very rapidly, and securing to hang over the river, the slopes on which they were fighting being so steep. The Italians reached the summit where was situated the village of Canalees, where the Austrian Commander had his headquarters, and captured it. Every house in the village, even those in ruins, had machine guns operating against the Italians, but the Italians surrounded the village, and it succumbed to their determined assaults.

"Just as difficult and terrible was the capture of Monte Fratta, over the high plateau towards the Chiapovano Valley. It is strange that the Austrians still are calling this the battle of the Isonzo. The correspondent of the Tribuna says that the evening the Italians captured the Monte Santo the Italian musicians played patriotic airs, and the Austrian artillery tried in vain to drown the music. The military correspondent of The Tribuna, General Corsi, says the success over the Bainsizza Plateau is threatening the whole group of Tolmino defences, so it can be said that in a very short time it will suffer the same fate as Monte Santo, which was taken by the Italians in an enveloping movement. The same critic, to show that the enemy feels defeat, says the Austrian official communiqué of August 23 says the Italians on the plateau of Bainsizza were unable to take advantage of their numbers and to gain ground towards the south."

#### SAN GABRIELE IS PARTIALLY TAKEN.

Copenhagen Cable.—According to the Cologne Gazette's correspondent on the Isonzo front, Monte San Gabriele has been partially taken by the Italians. The Austrians, adds the correspondent, are deserting this strong point.

#### OVER 1,000 PRISONERS CAPTURED.

Rome Cable.—To-day's official report says: "Fighting continued yesterday on the Bainsizza Plateau. After having overcome the enemy rearguards, our troops encountered, and are at present attacking, a powerful line of resistance, which had been previously organized, and which the enemy is defending with desperation. On the heights beyond Gorizia we made some gains.

"During the day we captured more than 1,000 prisoners and several machine guns. Altogether, 247 airplanes participated in the battle. A squadron of forty Caproni machines which took part in the action, east of Gorizia dropped more than 7,000 kilograms of projectiles on enemy batteries in the Panovizza Wood.

"On the Carso an artillery duel and patrol actions occurred.

"In the Stelvio region, on the Trentino front, the enemy, at dawn Monday attacked one of our advanced positions on the glaciers in the upper Valley, and succeeded in penetrating it. Our men, however, were able to occupy a higher summit, from which they kept their old position under fire."

## ENEMY RULERS FEAR A CRISIS IF ALLIES WIN

### Entente Gain This Fall to Cause an Upheaval in Germany.

### FRONTIERS SEALED

### Turk Fears Treachery—British Fleet Thinks Hun May Come Out.

London Cable.—"If we can gain a big and important military victory this autumn it promptly will precipitate a serious political crisis in Germany," a high British official told the correspondent yesterday. "Germany is fearing the exhaustion of her manpower, as shown from the fact that a great number of the prisoners now being captured are under 17½ years old. I personally have received a letter from a German boy of this age who said that he was called last spring, but exempted then because the medical examiners found he was growing too fast and was not strong enough for service. Otherwise he would have been taken then, indicating that the Germans months ago were taking all the boys of 17 who possibly could be useful at the front. Conditions latterly are more serious than they were then."

#### GERMANY SEALING FRONTIERS

That German authorities are greatly concerned over internal conditions is shown in the recent tightening of the frontiers. It now is almost impossible for Germans to get permission to enter adjacent States or for citizens of neutral States to pass into Germany. During the first year of the war 200 Germans arrived daily in Denmark; now four arrive daily.

It recently was reported, according to Copenhagen, that Germany is to be hermetically sealed. This is attributed to the determination to prevent untoward news of uprisings from reaching the outside world.

German concern to keep news from the allies is shown in the announcement that German superintendents have been placed in complete charge of operation of the railroad between Berlin and Constantinople. German guards even are placed at all stations en route. This and other demonstrations of German misgivings are causing intense concern in Turkey.

Turkey has heard that Germany and Austria have decided to abandon her when the peace conference meets and to permit the allies to partition the Turkish realm; among themselves as the price of immunity of Turkey's allies. Constantinople is convinced this is true because Austria and Germany are believed to have inspired the Pope's note, which suggests an autonomous Armenia and ignores Syria and Mesopotamia, indicating that Turkey will be cast to the allied wolves.

#### MAY FORCE NAVAL BATTLE.

Thus, while German effort through the Vatican failed to divide Germany's enemies, there is grave suspicion that it will develop the implacable suspicion of Turkey, which never has been confident of German loyalty. The failure of submarine warfare and the ominous tendencies of mili-

tary operations are causing increasing agitation for the German seas fleet to go out in an effort to force a conclusion. The fact was promised that the U-boat campaign would win in July and that the latter part of August is a time of increasing dissatisfaction. As a result British warships of all sorts are on the qui vive for an engagement at any time.

In Germany party warfare rapidly is becoming a menace to the Michaelis regime. Chancellor Michaelis's presence of making a concession to the Reichstag by establishing a committee of fifteen to confer with the Government on foreign affairs turns out, on examination, to be a thoroughly undemocratic and reactionary move. CHANCELLOR CONTROLS THE MAJORITY.

The new committee includes seven members of the Bundesrath, or Federal Council, absolutely controlled by the Chancellor. Besides these the representatives of the Right and Centre parties are almost certainly pro-Government, while the Chancellor himself is a member. Thus the new committee practically is certain to count eleven absolutely pro-Government and only four possibly anti-Government members.

This body is not allowed to give publicity to its proceedings, even in party Parliamentary conferences. Its establishment really means the taking away of a shadowy authority which has been vested in the Reichstag Main Committee without giving it to a new committee, thus leaving the Government freer than ever to follow its own course regardless of the Reichstag.

Whether the mass of the German people or even the politicians recognized that they were being humbugged is uncertain, but specialists in German affairs believe that in the present ferment this shortly will be realized.

## SHORT ITEMS OF THE NEWS OF THE DAY

### Canadian Airmen Decorated With V. C. by the King in London.

### HOLLAND HOLDS BULBS

### Col. Bruce Says His Reply Will Be Made Public, Anyway.

The Duke of Devonshire opened a new wing at the Toronto Free Hospital for Consumptives and visited the various wards in the city connected with aviation.

The Netherlands Government has forbidden the exportation of flower bulbs.

The body of a newly-born infant was found in the lake near the Toronto sewage disposal plant.

Miss Maud Hotson, daughter of Dr. Hotson, of Parkhill, and for the past year a teacher in Parkhill School, was drowned at Ippewash Beach, Lake Huron.

Martin N. Todd, president of the G. P. and H. Railway and general manager of the L. E. and N. Railway, died suddenly at his home, "Caverhill," Galt.

William Westhead and John Calderbank, the two men who were badly burned at the plant of the Imperial Oil Company, Sarnia, died in the hospital.

Col. Herbert Bruce informs a press representative in London that the Government's refusal to table his reply to the Lupton Commission report will not prevent his reply from being made public.

Hon. W. D. McPherson, Provincial Secretary, announces the appointment of J. R. Spurgeon, as farm director of the Department in succession to S. E. Todd, who was appointed to the Food Controller's office.

Captain W. A. Bishop of Owen Sound, Canadian Cavalry and Flying Corps, received the Victoria Cross, Distinguished Service Order and Military Cross from the King at Buckingham Palace. The King shook hands most cordially.

Pie C. Moss, a Woodstock soldier invalided from overseas, wrote to his parents on Aug. 1st from Halifax, saying he would be home in a few days, but since then nothing has been seen nor heard of him.

It is reported that a new concern to manufacture automobile parts in Sarnia will start building operations in a few days on a site in the North Ward. The main promoter of the plant is Senator Lyman Holmes, of Michigan. The plant will employ 300 hands when it is completed and working with full staff.

One million dollars is claimed by the Dominion Shipping Company, Limited, owners of the steamship Heathcote, from the owners of the steamer Kelbergen, as damages for the sinking of the Heathcote near Port-au-Port, in Cabot Straits, off Newfoundland, on July 25 last, when a collision occurred during a thick fog.

#### Mere Mention.

Flaked potatoes are used in Sweden either for human consumption or for fodder.

Pollen in cold storage has been shipped from Japan to Washington for use in hybridizing experiments.

The waves of the Atlantic Ocean average thirty feet, but in rough weather they attain 40 to 48 feet in height.

One man can attend to three nail-making machines, and each machine drops a nail every three seconds. The skeleton fighting masts of the warships are built on shore and hoisted on shipboard by a gigantic crane.

## ON RUSHING MORE TROOPS TO FRONTIER

### Strongly Reinforcing the Northern Border of Belgium at Present.

### STORMS HAMPER

### Western Front Quiet Except for the Big Gun Activity.

London cable.—A special despatch to the Times from Amsterdam says: "The Telegraaf learns from the frontier that the Germans are especially reinforcing the northern frontier of Belgium near the Bay of Scheidt and the village of Santvliet. Large guns have been located in a long concrete floor. At Kamp's farm in particular there are thirteen guns, all masked. The whole of Santvliet village has been strongly reinforced. During the last few days several squadrons of cavalry and tripe reserves have arrived at the sugar factory at Barandrecht. The number of reserve troops in fortified positions around Antwerp increases daily, and is now estimated at 50,000."

London Cable.—A continuation of the stormy weather is still holding up major operations in France and Belgium, although the British here and there still are engaged in minor trench-raiding activities, in which small positions have been captured and additional prisoners taken.

The fighting on the Verdun front for the moment also has reached a lull, only the big guns being active. There have been artillery duels along the Aisne front.

Of the Repton troops engaged in this area, Reuter's correspondent reports: "We are getting plenty of evidence of the exhaustion of the enemy reserves. One Wurtemberg division has been exposed to continuous fire since the middle of August, and has been weakened beyond all fighting effectiveness. The enemy is now forced to employ inadequately rested and refitted troops."

#### HEROES REVIEWED.

A despatch from Grand Headquarters of the French army in France, dated to-day, reads:

"Regged and mud-covered heroes of the Verdun victory, comprising delegations from all the regiments which participated in the brilliant advance of the French troops, to-day passed in review before President Poincare and General Petain, the commander-in-chief, while hundreds of guns thundered nearby.

"Torrents of rain and tempestuous wind only served to render the scene more impressive as tattered regimental flags were unfurled and bands played the 'Marseillaise' on the arrival of the Chief of State.

"Gen. de Fonclare received the decoration of Grand Officer of the Legion of Honor and General Francheteau and Larting, commanderships, while hundreds of officers and men were awarded the war cross or medals."

#### STILL HAS HUGE ARMY.

While the fighting force massed by the Central Powers on the Russo-Rumanian front is larger than was generally believed, the greater part of the German army is on the Western front, according to a statement issued to-day by the Official Bureau of French Information.

"According to official information received in Paris from the Russian General Staff," says the statement, "there are actually on the Russo-Romanian front 137 enemy divisions, consisting of 88 German divisions, 49 Austro-Hungarian divisions, 4 Turkish divisions, and 4 Bulgarian divisions. Of the 88 German divisions, 12 only are active divisions. All the others are made up of landwehr and landsturm formations.

"This represents a more considerable force than was generally believed, but is nevertheless much inferior to the German force on the Western front, which includes 148 divisions, of which more than 80 are opposed to the French."

#### BRITISH REPORT.

London Cable.—The official report from British headquarters in France Wednesday reads:

"Stormy weather continues. Early this morning enemy parties made a bombing attack on two of our posts east of Oststaverne, but were driven off with loss.

"There is nothing else of special interest to report."

#### FRENCH REPORT.

Paris Cable.—The official statement issued by the War Office Wednesday night reads:

"The day was calm on the whole front save in the region of the Hurtelise monument and on both banks of the Meuse, where the artillery displayed great activity on both sides."

#### DRAFT CANADIANS IN U.S.

Chicago, Report.—Colonel John S. Drennon, commanding the western division of the British recruiting station, said to-day that sufficient Canadian men had been enlisted since the recruiting of British subjects in the United States began, to make more than 500 full battalions. Col. Dennis said: "I am authorized to say that British and Canadian living in the United States who do not voluntarily enlist within the next few weeks will be conscripted."

#### NOT EXEMPT DOUKHOBORS.

Winnipeg, Report.—Peter Veronen, head of a Doukhor settlement near Brilliant, B.C., stated that in his opinion the Doukhorbs in Canada should not have been exempted from military service. He also stated that a number of young men in his settlement have already enlisted for overseas service at the front, and many others will enlist in the near future.

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PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

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AUSTIN G. L. TRIBUTE, EDITOR AND PROP.

NEW SCHOOL YEAR

This week the public and high schools of the village open for another term. Results have been good year after year; and Athens is justifiably proud of its educational facilities. Both schools are, one may almost say, new. A few years ago, the old one model school burned; and one larger and up-to-date was immediately built on the site. It is not now a model school because of the educational policy of the government to retain only a few model schools in the large centers. The high school recently underwent extensive improvements and a large wing was added. "To-day, the school is on the 'approved' list; which means that it is in the same class as the city high schools.

Being practically in the center of the county, Athens draws its student population from east and west, north and south, within a large radius. That the number of them using the C.N.R. to take them to and from home is large enough that that corporation should change its timetable in their favor is evidence of the thriving condition of the high school. For the C.N.R. has shown slight tendency to cater to the needs of the people of Leeds county.

The school has a cadet corps, always well trained under a competent instructor. This branch of training, while not favored by some of the parents, will receive an impetus from the conscription law which will be in force in probably six weeks. As universal military training will no doubt exist in Canada after the war, high school cadet training is of the utmost importance, and every boy student should be a member of the corps.

The personnel of the two school staffs is slightly changed from that of last term. The public school has a new principal in Mr. Snowdon, and the high school has two new teachers. While school life is handicapped by the inevitable yearly changes, teachers soon adapt themselves to new conditions, and life flows along in the same unending stream of ups and downs.

To another year of educational prosperity in Athens!

THE SCILLY ISLANDS.

Washed by a Glutton Sea Gorged With Human Victims.

No more sinister locality could be found for the sinking of a vessel in a submarine crusade than the neighborhood of the Scilly Islands, where a number have met their fate. It has been said that a large bagful of pieces of granite of different sizes thrown indiscriminately into a small shallow pool of water will give a tolerably correct model of the islands of Scilly. They are seventeen in number, varying in extent from ten to 1,640 acres, besides twenty-two smaller islets and numerous naked rocks. They are located in latitude 50, longitude 7, about twenty-five miles west by south from Land's End, Cornwall, England. Those who recall the scenic effects in "The Pirates of Penzance" retain some idea of the nature of the Scillonian panorama—wild and picturesque, sheer cliffs and yawning caverns hollowed out by the ceaseless action of the ocean waves, a perilous approach in stormy weather.

In earlier days the islands were infested with pirates and smugglers, while many of the inhabitants picked up a living as wreckers. It was on Gilston rock that Sir Cloudesley Shovel perished with 800 men in 1707, and in the graveyard of St. Mary's repose the bodies of 311 victims of the wreck of the Schiller in 1875. So treacherous is the sea in these parts that there is an old proverb that for every man who dies a natural death the sea takes nine.

As for the strategic importance of Scilly, Borlase wrote over a century and a half ago: "In time of war it is of the utmost importance to England to have Scilly in its possession. If it were in an enemy's hands the channel trade from Ireland, Liverpool and Bristol to London and the south of England could not subsist, for Scilly, lying at the point of England, commands both channels."—Bulletin of the National Geographic Society.

OF THE ZEPPELINS.

rim, Fully Loaded, the Average Forty Miles an Hour.

Not so many years ago a British engineering expert calculated that the Zeppelin could not attain a speed of thirty miles an hour, as he proved by figures that the ship would collapse under the air pressure. At the time this speed had been actually exceeded by a Zeppelin, says R. P. Hearne in "Zeppelins and Super-Zeppelins."

Today the tendency is to attribute too high a speed to the vessels. In still air it is doubtful if a higher speed than sixty-five miles an hour can be reached, and by the most careful calculation Mr. Hearne has come to the conclusion that the average speed of the modern Zeppelin in war trim is about forty miles an hour, full load.

"Of course," he says, "with a favoring wind the ship may often be running at over sixty miles an hour, and the difficulty of gauging wind speed often causes erroneous estimates of Zeppelin speed by observers on land. In the upper region where an airship is moving there may be a strong current, while near the earth there is a calm."

It is well to note that for a short period a Zeppelin can climb faster than an aeroplane. By throwing out ballast, going full speed ahead, jamming the tail down and shoving the nose up, a Zepp jumps a thousand feet or so in about half a minute. This rate of climb, however, cannot be maintained.

EXERCISE AND FOOD.

In the Interest of Good Health They Should Just Balance.

"It has not been so very long, comparatively speaking, since our ancestors were almost exclusively animal in their daily pursuits," says the New York Medical Journal. "Since then the blessing of cooking has proved often a curse, in that it adds temptation to our natural tendency to take more food than we need for sedentary purposes, merely for the sake of the savor thereof.

"It is such a joy to dine, and other sources of pleasure seem so scarce or of such less moment to the average man that to a large extent eating has become one of the reasons for existence. We have made much of the evil of treating to alcoholic drinks, but the temptation held out to intemperance in foods is a more widespread evil, with serious consequences in the long run.

"With a reasonable amount of muscular exercise, perhaps, truer physiological balance is reached than if we are purely sedentary. We approximate more nearly our animal ancestry as to muscular activity, and we can exercise our digestive powers a trifle more without harm. Surely if we do not expect to suffer in one way or another the amount of bodily exercise must balance the intake of food or the intake of food must be made to correspond with the degree of bodily activity."

Some Golf Shot.

A Glasgow golfer vouches for the following: "Playing over the Cathcart castle course one evening last summer with two friends, we were approaching the fourth green, which is of the plateau type. Having played my second, I was preparing to walk toward the green when the air was rent with loud laughter and shouting. On going forward to inquire the cause of the hilarity we learned that my shot had overrun the green, passed between the legs of the player who was at the moment in the act of driving from the fifth tee (the fifth being at right angles to the fourth), knocked his ball from the tee, and his club, descending, had made a perfect shot with my ball to the edge of the fifth green, 175 yards away."—Golfer's Magazine.

How to Carry Water.

If you want to carry a full pail of water any distance without spilling or to carry water from one room to another in a flat dish or tray you should always have something floating on it. If it is drinking water a clean saucer will do, and a flat piece of wood is the best thing for a pail. It is the little waves that arise from the water's lapping against the sides and then rushing to the other side that makes the water spill over. The floater stops this.

Frankville.

Sept. 3.—Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Han- ton left last night for Toronto to attend the exhibition.

A severe electrical storm passed over here on Sunday morning accompanied by heavy rain. No damage was done in this vicinity.

An interesting family re-union was locally celebrated recently at the home of Mr. and Mrs. M. Kilborn, their son Roy with Mrs. Kilborn and Miss Irene, of Guelph motoring home quite unexpectedly and almost coincidentally with the arrival of Mr. Kilborn's sister, Mrs. A. Leacock, and her husband and son, and the parents of Mrs. Kilborn, sr., Mr. and Mrs. William Ennis, the entire family thus being represented to the fourth generation.

Pte. William Dillabough, who was wounded while on active service in France and invalided home last spring, proceeded to Kingston early this week and there received his discharge from the army with honor.

Mrs. W. Devitt and family motored here from Spring Valley, N.Y., a few days ago to enjoy a short visit with Mrs. Devitt's parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. Soper.

Dr. and Mrs. Loucks and family, of Detroit, were motoring guests of Mr. and Mrs. John Loucks, proceeding from here to Smith's Falls, where a reunion of the Loucks family is programmed for celebration.

Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Comerford have left on a ten days' outing.

The Misses Geraldine and Norma Richards and Grace Cannon have returned from camping at Charleston Lake.

Rev. Mr. James, of North Augusta will preach educational sermons on Sunday, Sept. 9th.

Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Hillis have left for their home in Vankleek Hill.

Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Webster of Chesterville, paid a flying visit to their friends here earlier in the week.

Mrs. Charles Leverette and Mrs. J. Caod spent Wednesday afternoon last soliciting aid for the Bible Society and report having met with success.

Mrs. Somerville and her niece, Miss Weeks, of Lombardy, are guests of Mrs. A. Hart.

On Wednesday last Mr. and Mrs. Conner attended the marriage of the latter's brother, Stanley Coad, to Miss Violet Tweedie, of Toledo, the ceremony being performed in New-bliss church.

Mr. Walter B. Powell, barrister, of Winnipeg, accompanied by his sister Miss Emma Powell, of New York, and Mrs. Sybil of Brockville, were motor party guests a few evenings ago of Mr. Moray of Brockville, spending part of the day as guests of the former's aunt, Mrs. E. Soper.

Must Try Something Else.

"I've planned a new cookbook for wives who take but a desultory interest in the kitchen."  
"What's your idea?"  
"Recipes will be sandwiched between short stories."  
"That won't work. They won't read the recipes. Next to looking at the back of a book to see how a story ends the favorite occupation of the average feminine reader is skipping."  
—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Some Reach.

Bacon—It is said a dinner table reaching around the earth sixteen times would be required if the inhabitants of the world sat down at a meal together. Egbert—Imagine yourself reaching for the butter!—Yonkers Statesman.

Diplomatic.

Young Man—So Miss Ethel is your oldest sister. Who comes after her?  
Small Brother—Nobody ain't come yet, but pa says the first fellow that comes can have her.—Exchange.

Road Warnings.

"Half This Road Is Yours, the Other Half Mine."

This big sign greets the eye of the motorist on the splendid ten mile stretch of asphalt-macadam road between Asheville and Weaverville, which is a link of the southern national highway from Washington to San Diego, Cal.

The sign is located at the city limits and is a powerful reminder that others have rights on the road.

A half mile beyond at a sharp curve around the rocky bluff a big sign on which is painted a skull enshrouded in black, with "Just Around the Curve" underneath, involuntarily brings the driver to slow speed.—Asheville (N. C.) Board of Trade Bulletin.

Forest Destruction.

Fires and insects are the chief causes of forest destruction, and the United States bureau of entomology finds these harmful agencies curiously interrelated. Insect-killed sections of forests are the inflammable starting spots of fires. While on the other hand, fire wounds on trees give a ready opening for boring insects. More timber of merchantable size is lost directly through insects than through fires.

Baseball.

"I don't understand baseball," complained Mrs. Fluddub. "It's a mixed game."

"What's mixed about it?"  
"They appear to think just as much of the man who steals a base as the man who earns a run."

He's Still Doing.

"What does your father do for a living, my son?" asked the kind old lady.  
"Time just now," replied the youngster, "but he used to do everybody."

Natural Recreation.

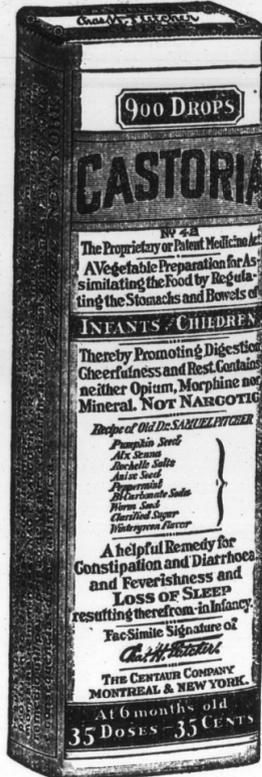
The lightning plays, the wind whistles, the thunder rolls, the snow flies, the waves leap, the field smiles, the bud shoots and the river runs.

Home is the grandest of all institutions.

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



CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

Mothers Know That Genuine Castoria

Always Bears the Signature

of *Chas. H. Hutchins* In Use For Over Thirty Years CASTORIA

Exact Copy of Wrapper.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.



A Last Chance for

HARVESTERS

To Reach Western Canada at Excursion Rates

\$12.00 to Winnipeg

Plus half-cent per mile beyond. Return, half-cent per mile to Winnipeg plus \$18.00.

EXCURSION DATES

Sept. 10th and 12th—From all parts West of and including Ottawa, Ont.

Good going on Regular Trains

Tickets and all information from R. Blair, station agent, or General Passenger Dept., Toronto, Ont.



Any program of any sort by any artists you choose is yours the instant you want it if you own a

Columbia Grafonola

The artists themselves—absolutely, to the last intimate touch and inflection—are there in personality, though they may be absent in person. The rich, round, full tone of the Grafonola is reality itself. "Hearing is Believing." Hear the Grafonola to-day—we have many styles from \$21 to \$475. On easy terms if desired.

W. B. PERCIVAL, AGENT ATHENS

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

ADDITIONAL

Farm Laborers

EXCURSION

\$12.00 TO WINNIPEG

From Brockville Plus 1/2c per mile beyond

Wednesday, Sept. 12, 1917

Fare returning—1/2 cent per mile to Winnipeg plus \$18.00 to starting point.

NO CHANGE OF CARS BETWEEN EAST AND WEST ON THE C. P. R.

For information apply to nearest Can. Pac. Agent or to

GEO. E. McGLADE, BROCKVILLE

**SPORT BLOUSE.**

How Natty is White Jersey Put Up Like This.

With a knife plaited sport skirt of white and brown striped serge is worn this slip-on blouse of white silk jersey.



LATEST MODEL.

adorned with a silk eagle atop our flag. Slipper pockets and a string belt are the right finish for so smart a garment, a real vacation outfit.

**LET EVERY WOMAN HELP.**

How We May Attain the Stature of Our Grandmothers.

Fifty years have passed since American women have been able to show the stuff they're made of.

Since the days when your mother and mine scraped lint and prayed for the reunion of a divided nation we women of America have come into wonderful privileges.

Coeducation has become a magnificent reality. In many lines of industry and commerce we have attained a measure of economic independence of which our grandmothers hardly dared to dream. Medicine and the law have opened their doors to us as practitioners. Statutes have been revised increasing our rights. When the sovereign body of our government was called to decide the grave question of declaring war a woman sat in that historic hall and cast her vote.

For these privileges we must pay in added responsibility. In this grave crisis we must rise in the measure of our opportunities. We must prove that because of these advantages we are stronger, more purposeful, more resourceful and if possible more patriotic than our grandmothers.

How shall we reach this high standard? How can we prove that we have profited by our privileges and opportunities? First by rising superior to the petty things which years of prosperity have transformed from luxuries into necessities. Like Martha of old, some of us still cumber our days with such serving. We have come to concentrate on such petty problems as curtains which shall rouse the envy of our friends, a new frock in which daughter Edith shall outshine her young friends, a machine which shall outstrip our neighbors.

Today if we are to prove ourselves worthy of the privileges with which progress and our country have endowed us we will see something bigger than neighborhood rivalry beyond the old mended curtains at our windows—men marching forward to right wrongs. Daughter Edith is no longer the family beauty to be decked in high priced finery, but a woman whose country may call her to perform those grave duties for which her broader education has fitted her. The high power machine no longer stands for personal ease and pleasure. It becomes a messenger at the service of the government. And this transformation of the family viewpoint, of our national life, must come through women. Instead of "I must have," we must learn to say "I do not need." For there is so little that we really need, so much that we can give to a world which calls it as has never called before—Anna Steese Richardson of the Vigilantes.

**Tailored Boots.**

One wears tailored boots now with tailored sport suits of mannish style. The tailored boot looks as masculine as it can and has low, broad heels, much perforated decoration and a long, pointed toe. It must be as slim as possible and should not be wider than an A width, even if one has to wear it much too long to achieve this narrowness. These good looking boots are of calfskin and are usually in the mahogany brown shade that looks best with tailored street costumes. There are white buckskin tailored boots also for wear with white tailor makes of tussore silk or mohair. The tailored boot is in laced style and is only correct for sport wear or for walking. With all formal costumes the buttoned boot is demanded, and smart buttoned boots now have high heels and very light, dainty soles.

**Baked Lamb Chops.**

Dip chops in egg and then in cracker crumbs. Season the same as for frying. Place in a hot oven and baste with butter and water. Bake quickly.

**AT A CHINESE INN.**

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

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

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

**ALGERIA A NEW FRANCE.**

Result of a Century of Work Against African Savagery.

After a vast expenditure in lives and treasure France is beginning to reap its reward from the conquest of Algeria. A hundred years ago the northern African country was the abode of barbarism, and piracy was the principal occupation of its people. The United States was the first nation to revolt against the payment of tribute to the dey of Algiers for "protection" to commerce, and after a brief but thrilling conflict the buccaneer chieftain was brought to his knees.

In 1827 the French took up the white man's burden in Algiers and after a struggle of thirty years subdued the country. Under the monarchy and the second empire the government of Algeria was based solely on force, but the republic won the allegiance of the Algerians by withdrawing the military government from all the settled portions of the country, which have since been treated very much as if they were a part of France, each department sending one senator and two deputies to the French chambers. Algerians, save for a few of the tribesmen in the remote interior, are now loyal Frenchmen, regardless of color, race or religion. Algeria also supplies vast quantities of foodstuffs and metals to France.

**What Tipping Means.**

Fourteen thousand six hundred per cent is a pretty high rate of rent! But it's just what you pay when you hand the cloakroom pirate a fiftine for watching your hat for an hour. Do you get us? Well, it's just like this: When you pay 10 cents for the loan of a dollar for a year you pay 10 per cent. But if you pay 10 cents for the loan of a dollar for a day you pay 305 times as high a rate, or 3,050 per cent. It's just the same way with your \$3 hat. When you pay 5 cents on it for an hour you are paying the rate of \$438 a year, counting only twelve business hours a day. And this is at the rate of 14,000 per cent. Tell this to the cloakroom girl today and get her "comeback." But don't blame us if she's a bit snippy.

**Pirates and Steamships.**

It was the advent of the steamship that finally gave the pirates their death-blow in Malaya. Every schoolboy ought to know the story of the first steamer of Borneo. Some pirate ships saw a steamer in the distance and, observing the smoke from its funnels, thought the ship was on fire and therefore helpless. They gave chase, but they were amazed to see the strange sea beast come up steadily against the wind and vomit fire from its guns. It was generally agreed in polite pirate circles that the white man had played a mean trick upon a successful and honorable body of traders.

**Safe.**

Miss Fortyodd awoke in the middle of the night to find a burglar ransacking her effects. Miss Fortyodd did not scream, for she prided herself, among other things, upon her courage.

Pointing to the door with a dramatic gesture, she exclaimed: "Leave me at once!"

The burglar politely retreated a step and said, "I had no intention of taking you."

**Relief.**

"What's your opinion about votes for women?"

"It's a great proposition," replied Mr. Meekton. "It has smashed all the arguments Henrietta used to give me about the precious hours I spent talking politics."

**Appearances.**

"Is he henpecked?"

"I think he must be. His wife is a very sweet, delicate, unoffensive, tactful woman, who never says 'Boo!' to an outsider."

**The Kind.**

"The gardener and the housekeeper have the same but contrary cry."

"What is that?"

"My flower is out."

**ABOUT SUITS.**

Why We Have One Piece From Paris Instead of Them.

When the war started it took away as soldiers many of the expert tailors, and the clever couturiers to bridge this difficulty paid more attention than ever to the designing of street dresses and one piece frocks. In fact, they were so clever in this respect that few women realized that if they had wanted smart suits they would have been compelled to go to one of the two houses that retained tailors who could develop smart suits. Callot and Paquin both have had to offer their patrons not only beautiful one piece frocks and street dresses, but suits that women could not resist buying. The majority of women followed blindly the lead of their particular couturier, and even when they started out to buy a suit they returned with a frock or a street dress, so cleverly were they talked into purchasing what the couturier had to sell.

There is scarcely a doubt that in a season or two suits will be such a novelty that they will be in demand and tailors will have to be procured from somewhere, or, better still, women will have to learn this particular art.

Of the two suits seen recently in the Bois both had rather long coats, one almost long enough to conceal the skirt. It is predicted by some that long coats will be smart for fall, and this may be another whim with a real idea behind it of the couturiers, for if it is still difficult to obtain tailors it would be a simple matter to make the coats a bit longer and eliminate the skirt—and behold the topper again!

**NEW LINGERIE.**

Silk Has Nearly Displaced Linen For Underclothes.

Made of fine batiste is this chemise, daintily scalloped around all edges. The square necked top is held by nar-



ENVELOPE CHEMISE.

row ribbon run through handmade eyelets instead of beading, and a spray of embroidery adorns the front.

**Crocheted Bags.**

The latest thing in crocheted bags looks as though it were designed particularly to go with the sport suit. It is made of two perfectly flat circles, crocheted on a plain double stitch of worsted or some other thick mercerized material. The two circles, which are about seven inches in diameter, are sewed firmly together all around, except for six inches or so at the top. The handle is a strap of the same material, crocheted in the same stitch and about an inch and a half or two inches wide. The bag is adorned with a spray of flowers, embroidered on with the same material in contrasting colors, green leaves and pink or yellow blossoms, with loose stems hanging, and finished off each with a rather large bead to match the blossom. This is a bag of brilliant blue. The same bag could be crocheted in emerald green, beige or deep rose—any color wished—and decorated with flowers that harmonized.

**For Campers.**

Food can be kept cool by evaporation. Milk in bottles or pitchers if wrapped in one or more thicknesses of wet paper and placed where the air will blow upon it will keep cool. Wet paper will keep butter cool and firm. Leftover meats and vegetables can be kept cool in a similar manner. Crush the paper, wetting it thoroughly. Paper bags are excellent for the purpose or any kind of wrapping paper. Then place quite a mass of this wet paper on top of the covered butter or food. A sheet of waxed paper is often a better covering for food than a close lid or saucer and will protect it perfectly from the wet paper.

**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.

Reporter Advertisements Bring Results.

**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

Subscribe for the Reporter

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

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

*Special Sale of Boys' School Suits*

We desire to call the attention of parents to our special school suit sale we are having now, just in time to fit the boys out for school.

We're showing a big stock of boys' suits, good tweed, suits that we can recommend to give good satisfaction.

We got in a big stock of boys' Fall Sweaters, Jersey Shirts, Odd Pants, Stockings, Hats, and Caps.

We were fortunate in buying all our fall goods before the advance in prices and we can give you extra good values.

**Globe Clothing House**

Brockville, Ontario

**Enter the Bread Making Contests**

at Rural School Fairs in Ontario

The Campbell Flour Mills Company's great offer of the big One-Hundred-and-Fifty-Dollar Pathe phonographs (Five of them!) and other valuable prizes, for the best loaves of bread baked with Cream of the West flour, is stirring up tremendous interest all over Ontario. Many girls are already busy as bees practising with Cream of the West flour. Last year many girls declared, "Oh, if I had only practised, I'm sure I could have won!" Don't wait another day. Decide right now! Practise, Practise, Practise with

**Cream of the West Flour**

the hard wheat flour that is guaranteed for bread.

Every time you bake with it you find out new qualities in this flour that makes such splendid big loaves of delicious light bread. Practise!

In five districts, each comprising several counties, we will give away free to the winner of the first district prize a large cabinet phonograph. At each fair there will be given a fine list of local prizes.



THE PATHEPHONE  
Five of these large cabinet phonographs, each with twelve records, given as first prizes in District Contests. Value, \$150.00. Size 20 in. x 20 1/2 in. x 4 1/2 in. high.

**Prizes Worth Trying Hard For**

1st Local Prize—"Girls' Own Annual," a great big beautifully bound, illustrated book with 800 pages of stories and advice about people, art, animals, gardens, sewing, crocheting—everything that particularly interests young girls, older girls and their mothers. This is a wonderful prize that you can treasure for years.

2nd Local Prize—"Stories of Famous Men and Women," heavily cloth bound with gold titles, many beautiful pictures in colors, entrancing life stories of Florence Nightingale, Grace Darling, Flora MacDonald, Jenny Lind, the late Queen Victoria, and others.

3rd Local Prize—"Britain Overseas," a big handsomely bound book with many colored pictures, interesting stories and descriptions of the countries and the peoples of Britain's world wide Empire.

4th Local Prize—"The Queen's Gift Book," a book of stories, pictures and special articles by Britain's best writers; the proceeds from the sale of this book are for the benefit of disabled soldiers in England.

Note.—Unless the entries number six or more only first and second prizes will be awarded. Unless the entries number ten or more no fourth prize will be awarded.

Every girl may compete at the rural school fair in her district, either on her own or with her school, providing that her 12th birthday occurs before November 1st, 1917, or her 19th birthday does not occur before Nov. 1, 1917. One loaf of bread must be submitted baked in pan about 7 x 5 inches and 3 inches deep, and divided into two loaves, so that they may be separated at the fair. The loaf must be baked with Cream of the West Flour. One-half will be judged at the fair. The other half of the prize loaf will be sent to Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, to compete in the District Contests. The judging will be done by Miss M. A. Furdy, of the Department of Breadmaking and Flour Testing. The local contest at the fair will be conducted under the same rules as all the other regular contests at your fairs.

The Standard by which bread will be judged will be as follows:

1. Appearance of Loaf ..... 15 marks
  - (a) Color ..... 5 marks
  - (b) Texture of crust ..... 5 marks
  - (c) Shape of loaf ..... 5 marks
2. Texture of Crumb ..... 40 marks
  - (a) Evenness ..... 15 marks
  - (b) Silkeness ..... 20 marks
  - (c) Color ..... 5 marks
3. Flavor of Bread ..... 45 marks
  - (a) Taste ..... 25 marks
  - (b) Odor ..... 20 marks

Important.—Each loaf must be accompanied by the part of the flour bag containing the face of the Old Miller, and an entry form must be signed by the girl and parents or guardian stating date of birth, P.O. address, and giving name of dealer from whom Cream of the West Flour was purchased. The form will state that the girl actually baked the loaf entered in the competition. The forms will be provided at the time of the fair. The decision of the judges is final. Not more than one entry may be made by each girl and not more than one local prize will be awarded to the same family.

Which District is Yours?—This list shows you which counties you compete against if you become a competitor for the District prizes:

The District Prizes.—The winner of the first prize at each local fair automatically becomes a competitor for the following District prizes.

1st District Prize.—The "Pathephone" is the name given to the fine big mahogany phonograph we offer as first prize. It will give you endless pleasure and entertainment for a lifetime. It has special reproducer attachments and needles, enabling you to play all kinds of disc records of no matter what make. The Pathephone reproduces band music, orchestra music, songs and funny pieces perfectly; with it goes a dozen of the famous Pathe records. Total value, \$150.00.

2nd District Prize.—Set of Dickens' Works, 13 splendidly bound volumes with many illustrations. Among the books in the set are "Oliver Twist" and "Old Curiosity Shop." These are two of the most entrancing stories ever written.

3rd, 4th, and 5th Prizes.—"Cannock" Bread mixers. This simple, yet well-made machine, takes the hard work out of bread making. Instead of laborious kneading of the old method, you just put in the ingredients, turn the handle, and the dough is thoroughly and more evenly mixed.

**Read Carefully Conditions of Contest**

District No. 1.—Counties of Glengarry, Stormont, Dundas, Grenville, Leeds, Frontenac, Lennox and Addington, Carleton, Lanark, Renfrew.

District No. 2.—Counties of Hastings, Prince Edward, Peterboro, Northumberland, Victoria, Durham.

District No. 3.—Counties of York, Ontario, Peel, Halton, Wentworth, Oxford, Brant, Waterloo (with a few fairs in Wellington and Perth).

District No. 4.—Counties of Welland, Haldimand, Norfolk, Elgin, Kent, Essex, Lambton, Middlesex (with a few fairs in Huron and Lincoln).

District No. 5.—Counties of Bruce, Grey, Dufferin, Simcoe, Districts of Muskoka, Parry Sound, Timiskaming, Algonquin, Manitowlin.

THE RESULTS of the contests at the fair will be made known in the usual way as in the case of all the other regular contests. The District results will be announced as soon as possible after the conclusion of the Rural School Fairs in the Province.

DO NOT MISS THIS GREAT OPPORTUNITY: Every girl between 12 and 18 years should compete. What a splendid way to stir up increased interest in breadmaking! Get a supply of Cream of the West Flour at your dealers and practise using it as often as possible to increase the chances of winning. If your dealer cannot sell it to you, write to the Campbell Flour Mills Co., Ltd., Toronto, and we will promptly tell you the nearest place to get it.

NO COMPETITIONS IN COUNTIES NAMED BELOW: The competition is open to all parts of the Province where Rural School Fairs are held, except the Districts of Rainy River, Kenora and Thunder Bay. These districts are the only parts of the Province where school fairs are held by the Department of Agriculture in which this competition will not be a feature. There are no district representatives of the Department of Agriculture in the Counties of Sudbury, Huron, Perth, Wellington, Haliburton, Prescott, Russell or Lincoln, and no rural school fairs are held in these Counties by the Dept. of Agriculture. There are, however, a few fairs held by local schools in Wellington, Perth, Huron and Lincoln, and these are included in the competition.

**The Campbell Flour Mills Company, Limited**

(West) Toronto

Peterboro

Pickering

Cream of the West Flour is sold by the following dealers: W. G. Parish, Athens; Leeds Farmers Ltd., Athens; H. Brown & Son, Brockville; Peter Botting, Forfar; McClellan & Shaneman, Gananoque; Lansdowne Co-operative Society, Lansdowne; S. E. Blair, Westport.



Lesson XI. Sept. 9, 1917.

The Benefits of Total Abstinence—Temperance Lesson.—Daniel 1: 1-21.

Commentary.—I. Hebrew captives under training (vs. 1-7). It is definitely stated that it was in the third year of the reign of Jehoiakim, king of Judah, that Nebuchadnezzar, king of Babylon, captured Jerusalem and carried away many vessels from the temple to his own land and put them in the treasure house of his god. In this first captivity of the nation, which marks the beginning of the seventy years of Jewish captivity, many persons of noble families were taken. Among them were the Hebrew youths, Daniel, Hananiah, Mishael and Azariah. According to Oriental custom some of the captives were to be selected and trained for important service in the land of their captivity, and this selection was to be made on the basis of beauty and intelligence. Those chosen must give promise of ability to learn the Chaldean language. The king's plan was for the chosen youths to be kept under training for three years, being fed with food from his own table and being supplied with the same kind of wine which he himself drank, and then brought before him at the end of that time for his inspection. The four youths just mentioned, then probably from twelve to sixteen years of age, were chosen for this training. For their Jewish names other names were substituted according to the Oriental custom. The Jewish names of these youths had some reference to God, and their new names had reference to heathen gods.

II. The Hebrews' purpose (v. 8-13). Daniel—It has been believed by some that Daniel was a relative of King Zedekiah, but the evidence is not positive. It is certain that he belonged to a noble family in Judah. He was in Babylon during the entire period of the seventy-years' captivity and lived some time after that. He died at the age of eighty-five years or more. Purposed in his heart—Literally, "Laid it on his heart." Underneath his purpose was a strong desire to keep a clear conscience in spite of the heathen surroundings. Would not defile himself with wine—Daniel had been instructed in the law of God. The law of Moses forbade the eating of certain kinds of animals, and prescribed the manner of killing the animals which were to be eaten. The children of Israel were not to eat the blood. It was customary for heathen people to offer their food and drink to their idols by pouring out portions on the ground. They would not observe Jewish methods in slaughtering their animals, and the Hebrew youths would be conscious or ignorantly violating the principles that had been established in them by their early training. In order to escape the possibility of such violations, they resolved to eat the kinds of food that would involve no sacrifice of principle. "The king's dainties" would not furnish them better nourishment than their chosen food, and they might be injurious to them; and as for the wine, they would abstain from it utterly, for their principles would not admit of their using it. The principle of the eunuchs—Ashpenaz (v. 3). Servants of this kind were employed in many Oriental courts and sometimes became very influential with the monarchs whom they served. 9. Into favor and tender love—The revised version, "To find kindness and compassion," is more exact. Ashpenaz became favorable to Daniel as soon as the latter made the request mentioned in the preceding verse. Besides this, the Lord was directing the course of Daniel and was moving upon the heart of the prince of the eunuchs to have a standing at the court of the king. 10. I fear my lord the king—Ashpenaz had received his orders, and it would endanger his life to disobey them. Oriental monarchs were despots, did not hesitate to exercise that power (Dan. 2: 5, 12) at the slightest provocation. This servant was responsible to the king for the physical and intellectual advancement of the Jewish youths. Worse looking—Worse condition.

11. Melzar—"The steward."—R. V. Melzar is not a proper name, but this term denotes the rank of the official who had the particular oversight of Daniel and his companions. 12. Prove thy servants—Daniel and his companions had confidence in the course they desired to take. They believed that if they honored God in keeping his law he would honor them and give them prosperity. ten days—Farrar calls this "a sort of mystic Persian week." It was long enough to give an idea as to the effects of the diet. The word means leguminous food, such as beans and peas, but is used here in a wider sense to include vegetable foods in general, water to drink.—The wisdom, as well as the piety, of the Hebrew young men was shown in their purpose to abstain entirely from the use of strong drink. In no sphere of labor does alcoholic beverages help the worker. It does not enhance mentality, but rather dulls it; it does not increase physical endurance, but diminishes it; it does not add to the wealth of the individual or of the community, but reduces it. Water is the agent which God has provided to quench thirst. 13. Let our countenance be looked upon.—The countenance is an excellent indicator of the mental and physical condition. Temperance always stands the test.

14. The Hebrews' success (vs. 14-21). 14. He prospered.—He prospered.—R. V. The Hebrews were firm in their purpose, but they were courteous in the request which they made. The steward may have been the more ready to grant it since the test was for only ten days; and if the Hebrew youths did not thrive during that time, there remained nearly three years of training, during which any slight disadvantage could be overcome. 15. It appeared fairer, and they were

fatter in flesh (R. V.)—It is an evident fact that those who gave themselves over to the pleasures of the flesh bear the signs of dissipation upon their countenances. The Hebrew youths were obeying their consciences and had a firm trust in God, therefore they threw upon the healthful diet which they chose. 16. Melzar took away the portion of their meat.—"The steward took away their dainties."—R. V. The ten-days' test had been so satisfactory that the steward considered it safe to continue to give the Jewish youths the kind of food and drink which they desired. 17. God gave them knowledge, etc.—The record plainly declares that God was the source of their advancement. It was he that prospered them in their course of abstinence. 18. end of the days—At the end of three years (v. 5) brought them in—Not only Daniel, Hananiah, Mishael and Azariah, but all the youths mentioned in verses 3 and 4. 19. the king communed with them—Nebuchadnezzar talked with the young men with a view to ascertaining the progress they had made during their positions in which he desired their service. He found the four total abstainers superior to the others at every point, before the king—As his personal attendants. 20. ten times better—The term "ten times better" means greatly superior.

Questions.—Who was Daniel and how came he to be in Babylon? Who were his three companions? What request did Daniel make and for what reason? In what respect was this a wise request? What was the result of the ten-days' test? How long was the course of training given to the young men? What was the object of the training? What was the result of the course which the youths took?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic.—Freedom in captivity.

- 1. Gained by loyalty to God. 2. Won by temperate living.

I. Gained by loyalty to God. The first chapter of Daniel is introductory to the whole book, giving an account of the selection and education of Daniel and his three companions by direction of the King of Babylon. Daniel was a young man of intense religious convictions, a true patriot, possessed of a powerful mind, upon whom numerous and weighty influences were brought to bear. Nebuchadnezzar, proud conqueror of the nations, purposed to turn the superiority of the four young Hebrews to account in his own kingdom. He proceeded to subject them to the habits and discipline which should naturalize them to his own country. As he had poured the treasure taken from the temple of the God of Israel into the temple of his heathen god, so he hoped to adapt the human treasure he had conquered to the purpose of his religion and its institutions. Daniel and his friends were wholly at the mercy of the king and his servants. Only one possessing more than ordinary strength of character could have withstood the tendency of such an education and continued at that heathen court, Jewish in thought, sympathy and religion. It was the design of Nebuchadnezzar to make Daniel and his friends subverters of Israel's national faith. With the resolution of deep conviction, coupled with his integrity, Daniel took his duty and did it. He stood practically alone in his conclusion that to partake of heathen food was a dishonor to God. Though a youth in a pagan court, he was not overcome by its evil influences. He gave himself to a certain definite purpose which he deliberately formed. From the beginning of his career Daniel was a true witness for the truth. The favor of God was more to him than life. Perhaps the low state of religion in his own land had served to increase in him the sense of responsibility for an absolutely true course in the matter which confronted him in the heathen court. In refusing the king's meat, Daniel proclaimed himself the follower of another religion, obedient to another God. His conduct was an indirect avowal of his Hebrew faith. He resented at all hazards to be true to the God vindicated in the Old Testament. All the Old Testament saints Daniel towers high as one of the superb specimens of manhood. His record is without parallel.

II. Won by temperate living. King Nebuchadnezzar was a tyrant and a despot, accustomed to having his own way, and his slightest order obeyed as law. The prince of the eunuchs, though high in favor and authority, knew what it was to tremble before the wrath of his monarch. He expressed a just estimate of it when he answered Daniel. It was not a trifling matter for the four young Hebrews to free themselves from the order of a jealous king whose slaves they were, since by such a course they endangered their lives. Daniel's courage was victorious. His heart was fixed. His personal resolution became the resolution of his companions. From his example they gained the firmness of his companionship. At the outset they took their stand on the side of right to resist the appearance of evil, however plausible. God was preparing them to do service for His church when it was in danger of being trampled under foot in the highway of the nations. The four Hebrews modeled their conduct so that their public profession and public acts should incite in the hearts of their humble fellow men in captivity a spirit of patriotism and of reverence. They stood aloof from everything which was in opposition to God's law. They scrupulously maintained the moral and religious principles which had been implanted in their minds in their earlier education. Their consistent, godly, upright lives proved in heathendom the great benefit of temperance and true regard for the worship of God. Their tact and skill were commendable and necessary. God's added blessing insured success.

Autumn Symptoms. Narrower skirts. Fitted and dainty bodices. Sober, dignified, simple lines generally. Continuance of the straight-lined silhouettes. Many a man thinks he has the best of friends because he doesn't know any better. A man never speaks of himself without loss.—Montaigne.

SHEEP PARASITES AND HOW TO CONTROL THEM

Nodular Disease and Lung Worms Cause Death

There is another parasite causing serious disorders in sheep in many places. This is a round worm known as Strongylus contortus, and in some instances creates sad havoc in the animal it attacks. It appears to prefer the fourth stomach of the animal, as its habitat rather than any other part of the economy. The disorder produced by this worm is familiarly known in the more southern latitudes as "nodular disease," meaning a worm. The parasite produces characteristic symptoms, which can be recognized with more or less certainty by those who are familiar with the disorder, although it is perhaps unfortunate that they closely resemble the symptoms produced by other worms in the intestines, and, indeed, are often accompanied by other worms, so that it becomes a matter of some difficulty for the veterinarian to decide which of the two is producing the greater disturbance.

CONTRACTED BY EATING THE EGGS.

The sheep which is affected with this will be seen to hang behind the rest of the flock and have a marked expression of general languor. The head will hang and ears will droop; there will also be an expression of general debility. The bowels will frequently be constipated, but in many instances this gives way to diarrhoea; the appetite of the animal will be capricious. In some instances I have noticed extreme prostration, even to the extent that the animal lay upon its side, little more than a lifeless mass.

If there is a special desire to diagnose the disease with more certainty, a careful examination of the faecal discharges of the animal, by the aid of an ordinary magnifying glass will sometimes reveal the presence of the worm. Should it not be found and the animal eventually die from an unknown complaint, a post mortem should be held and attention directed to the fourth stomach, where, if these worms are the cause, they will be found in vast numbers—their movements can be readily detected, as they wiggle about in the organ, appearing to some extent as if attached to the mucous membrane of it. Those that I have observed, present a somewhat chocolate hue and look like so many brown hairs about, say, an inch and a half long. They vary considerably, however, as far as their length is concerned.

It is believed that sheep contract this disorder by consuming the eggs, which fall to the ground along with the worms which infected other sheep and that when these eggs arrive at the fourth stomach of the sheep, finding a suitable habitat, they develop there. I have found the spirits of turpentine and milk more effectual with this disease than any other agent which I have used. Add one part of spirits of turpentine to 16 parts of milk. The dose is from two to four ounces for each animal, according to the age of the patient, repeated in two days if necessary, and again in two days after that. The disease may be prevented to a large extent by requiring sheep to eat out of mangers and drink from troughs which have not been contaminated by affected sheep. The

medicine should be administered in the same manner as was described in the last disease (see Countryman, page 924, issue of July 21st).

APPLY REMEDIES IN EARLY STAGE.

On several occasions I have been consulted concerning an outbreak of disease in sheep, the owners stating that the animals seemed to sicken and die without any apparent cause. I have, in some instances, investigated these outbreaks and have found the walls of the bowels from beginning to end, affected with a peculiar bead-like appearance, which was most striking. I have noticed that by drawing the small bowel through the fingers a sensation would be produced upon them which would remind one of a string of beads where the beads were a few inches apart. In other instances the nodules will assume considerable dimensions, being as large as a bean. When cut into, the nodules will be noticed to contain a green, cheesy-like substance, which has reminded me in some instances of the meat of the green pea. This disease may invade the economy of an animal to a considerable extent without apparently doing much harm. But when the bowels are as badly affected as I have seen them it is pretty evident to me that they were the cause of the sickness and death of the animal.

It is quite unfortunate that we cannot diagnose this disease with anything like certainty during the life of the animal. Having found it in some dead creatures our suspicions may be aroused, knowing that the whole flock had been treated about alike as far as external surroundings were concerned, so the exposure would be practically the same in all individuals. The worm causing this disorder may be found in the nodule by means of an ordinary, low-power magnifying glass.

This disease has not been investigated from a curative standpoint sufficiently to enable the writer to speak with anything like encouragement so far as individual medicines are concerned in overcoming it, although experience with like disorders suggests that treatment may profitably be applied, once we discover a specific for these organisms. The remedy should, no doubt, be used in the early stage of the disorder before it has time to weaken the constitution of the animal to such an extent that it might be doubtful if it would regain its original strength. It is probable, however, that some of the remedies used for intestinal parasites will answer very well for this if given in time.

As the disease is believed to be disseminated or spread from animal to animal by eggs dropping to the ground from affected sheep and taken by healthy animals, the cutting off this means of circulation is a certain way of preventing this disorder, and sheep which are known to be healthy should be kept on new pastures by themselves and required to drink from troughs which have not been contaminated by diseased animals. If the sheep are fed from troughs instead of the ground, the chance of dissemination of the complaint are reduced to a minimum.

COUGH VIOLENTLY, SKIN WHITE.

In one or two instances my attention has been called to flocks of sheep which exhibited certain peculiar symptoms, to wit: The animals would possibly be lying quietly on the ground without suffering any unusual inconvenience, but if required to rise somewhat suddenly a paroxysm of coughing would be brought on and the creature would, in some cases, suffer great inconvenience thereby, even to the extent that it would be threatened with suffocation. The animals would be debilitated more or less according to the severity of the attack. Young worms are usually found in young animals, and the disease is sometimes called verminous bronchitis, it being dependent upon worms in the bronchial tubes which irritate these tubes under certain conditions, to an extent that the cough previously alluded to, will be brought on. Not only this, but the animals are often poorly nourished, and may have a copious nasal discharge, in which fragments of the worms can occasionally be discovered. The wool is easily pulled off, exhibiting a white, bloodless appearance, has given rise to the name "paper skin disease." The parasite which causes this disorder is technically called the strongylus filaria.

Of all the remedies which have been used by the writer, preference is given to turpentine. It is known to those who study the actions of drugs that turpentine is eliminated from the system to some extent by the lungs. During its passage through these organs it has a very baneful effect upon the lower forms of animal life which may invade them, and no doubt causes their destruction. The medicine may be administered in the same doses and in the same manner as recommended in the foregoing for worms. I have on some occasions resorted to the fumigation of the bronchial tubes with fumes of sulphur, and while, if judiciously applied, it will have a good effect, care must be taken that this line of treatment is not overdone, as by so doing more harm than good is likely to result.

Another worm which invades the lungs of sheep is strongylus ovisulmonalis. It seems to invade the lung substance itself and gives rise to a disease which, to a casual observer, resembles tuberculosis very much indeed, there being nodules of variable size on the surface of the lung, which in some instances contain pus. The nodules resemble very much the milky appearance of tuberculosis. These two lung diseases often accompany one another and are overcome by the same kind of treatment, but it must be admitted that prevention is better than cure, and if the locality is free from the disorder the greatest care should be taken to keep the disease out, which can only be done by placing certain restrictions in the shape of quarantine upon sheep imports. Strange as it may seem, in the locality, should be kept by themselves for a month or two, and if found affected with any disease of the verminous or worm-like nature, the pasture upon which they have run during the quarantine season should not be used for healthy sheep for a season or so.

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKET.

Table with columns for Dairy Products, Eggs, Poultry, Fruits, and Vegetables, listing various items and their prices.

MEATS, WHOLESALE.

Table listing meat products such as Beef, Pork, and Mutton with their respective prices.

TORONTO CATTLE MARKET.

Table listing cattle market data including Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep with prices and market status.

OTHER MARKETS.

Table listing various market reports including Winnipeg Grain Exchange, Minneapolis Grain Market, Duluth Grain Market, and Chicago Live Stock.



THE REFUGE.

My faith grew weak in sorrow's night, So long delayed the morning light! The bitterness, the mystery Of pain and loss that came to me, Against my soul had onslaught made, I trembled—I was sore afraid. And then I saw a sweet, strange thing That filled my soul with wondering; The clouds hung black, the lightning flashed In deadly fire, the thunder crashed— And through it all a little child Lay in its mother's arms and smiled! Ah, sweet for me the lesson learned, To God's strong refuge then I turned. Securely held from life's alarms, I rested in my Father's arms, And in that sure abiding place I smiled into His loving face. Faith Wells.

LET YOUR SPEECH BE ALWAYS WITH GRACE.

A word fitly spoken, is like apples of gold in pictures of silver. As an earring of gold, and an ornament of fine gold, so is a wise reprove upon an obedient ear.—Let no corrupt communication proceed out of your mouth, but that which is good to the use of edifying, that it may minister grace unto the hearers.—A good man out of the good treasure of the heart bringeth forth good things; and an evil man out of the evil treasure bringeth forth evil things.—By thy words thou shalt be justified.—The tongue of the wise is health. They that feared the Lord spake often one to another; and the Lord hearkened, and heard it, and a book of remembrance was written before him for them that feared the Lord, and that thought upon his name. If thou take forth the precious from the vile, thou shalt be as my mouth.—Therefore, as ye abound in everything, in faith, and utterance, and knowledge, and in all diligence, see that ye abound in this grace also.

SPIRITS.

(By the late Rev. H. T. Miller.) What is a spirit? It is a flake from the eternal snows, a particle of foam from the eternal sea, an intuitive monition from the eternal mind. It is more! We come nearer, we are of God. Our bodies are from our mother, our spirits are from God; our bodies be-

gan to be, we are not sure that our spirits ever had a beginning. Our spirits are the essence of our personality. We are in the body, but we are not of it, by an easy process we can go on an excursion, and leave the body behind. We do this in sleep, when the ship has no helmsman; we do this when, in the full use of our powers we go into a region that is sexless, fleshless, timeless. We stand in the definition of the Master, "They are as the angels of God." This is easy, but it is amazing. Here is the simple life, the pure life, the Christ life. We can live it here, because spirits ever live in the present tense. Our spirits are perfect, whole (holo) not in part, but whole, because they are from God. It is only when we enter the region of the flesh, that we find darkness, sin, confusion, separation, which is only another name for hell. A spirit needs no food or clothing, does not go on mountains, is independent of time. Journeys and oceans are nothing; it never tires, never sleeps, never wears out; it never grows. What do you mean by growth? A town grows, trees, birds, bodies grow, but they reach the limit, and then begin to die, but the spirit never dies; there is no sunrise, no sunset to the spirits that are of God. The law of growth is on earth, not in heaven. "They neither marry, nor are given in marriage," there is no increase; there is no decrease. If there is a past to the spirit of man, there is no future, but one eternal now, because we are of God. If the spirit grew it might go from normal to abnormal, then to dimensions which men might call monstrous.

GIRDLES AND BELTS.

For mere accessories, belts and girdles are certainly receiving an amazing amount of attention just at the present time. Fashion is so it were, making up for past neglect, and she certainly is doing it royally. Never were belts and girdles more gay, so unique, so altogether important. But a word to the well-dressed—they're not to be worn on frocks or coats that already have a sufficient amount of ornament. That's one of the mistakes that some women have been making lately. The new belts and girdles are for the frock or suit that isn't already gaily embroidered or trimmed with bright materials, or has too many broken lines. Just because the new belts and girdles are so striking, they must be worn only with costumes that are more or less plain, even severe. The new belt must not be drawn tight. It is merely meant to define the waistline in some of the loose-lined garments. To draw it tight would be to spoil dress and coat lines. Beaded girdles are meeting with much success. They come in many widths and in variegated colors. The beads used are of the small size used in handbag making. A few odd girdles are composed of bright leathers or Venetian beads. Metal girdles are also approved and many of the latter show fascinating Egyptian designs. Prices range from low to high, but usually from \$1.50 to \$6.00 and a few at higher prices. One lovely girdle shows Egyptian motifs in the form of medallions having upon them Sphinx cameo heads upon a heavy chain of antique metal, a large pendant at the front giving a decidedly Oriental air to the pretty thing. A cincture "throw" girdle is composed of bright large wooden beads, strung in single file, and ending with a silk tassel at each end. Another is a double chain of mottled green and blue metal, with green gold filigree ornaments. Mock jewels appear in a Persian design. Cincture throw girdles are smart. Cincture throw girdles are in evidence, and there are some lovely enameled metals. All girdles and belts are comparatively narrow. In its chesnes, now practically unobtainable, Switzerland has a first-class publican. Can a man prune his family tree by cutting off the undesirable branches in his will?

WITH ELECTRICITY.

Extreme Caution Should be Used in Handling All Fixtures.

"Electricians think nothing of touching with their fingers a 110 volt or 220 volt A. C. or D. C. switch to ascertain whether it is alive or not," says the Electrical Experimenter. "On the other hand it is claimed in a number of authentic cases on record that 110 volts, such as is used for ordinary lighting circuits, has sufficed to produce fatal results to a human being. Therefore it behooves everyone to take the utmost care in handling electrical apparatus of any nature, no matter whether it is a small toaster or an intricate looking electric light switch of the push button variety. "A good point to keep in mind would be to exercise extreme caution in manipulating all lamp sockets or switches directly before or directly after a severe storm, which may have blown down high voltage wires so as to cause them to drop across low tension wires supplying house circuits. "Those having electric lights in their homes should always exercise the greatest care in manipulating any of the devices connected to such service. In the bathroom especially they should never touch the socket or wall switch while standing in the bathtub or with wet feet on a floor where there is any water, as these accidents happen at the most unexpected moment. They are practically immune from danger if they would just take the trouble to see that they always stand on a dry floor." Physician—You will have to change your occupation. You must get out in the open air more. By the way, what is your business? Patient—I'm an aviator.—Puck.

That's it! Clean and—Free from Dust "SALADA" Sealed Packets Only - Never in Bulk Black—Mixed—Natural Green E212

"BELA"

CHAPTER I.

From within the teepee of Charley Whitefish issued the sounds of a family brawl. It was of frequent occurrence in this teepee. Men at the doors of other lodges, engaged in cleaning their guns, or in other light occupations suitable to the manly dignity, shrugged with strong scorn for the man who could not keep his women in order. With the shrugs went warning glances toward their own laborious spouses.

Each man's scorn might well have been mitigated with thankfulness that he was not cursed with a daughter like Charley's Bela. Bela was a firebrand in the village, a scandal to the whole tribe. Some said she was possessed of a devil; according to others she was a girl born with the heart of a man. This phenomenon was unique in their experience, and being a simple folk they resented it. Bela refused to accept the common lot of women. It was not enough for her that such and such a thing had always been so in the tribe.

She would not do a woman's tasks (unless she happened to feel like it); she would not hold her tongue in the presence of men. Indeed, she had been known to talk back to the head man himself, and she had had the last word in the bargain.

Not content with her own misbehavior, Bela lost no opportunity of giving at the other women, the hard-working girls, the silent, patient squaws, for substituting to their fathers, brothers and husbands. This naturally enraged all the men.

Charley Whitefish was violently obdurate on the subject, but he was a poor-spirited creature who dared not take a stick to Bela. It must be said that Bela did not get much sympathy from the women. Most of them hated her with an astonishing bitterness.

As Neenah, Neenah's wife, explained it to Eelip Moosa, a visitor in camp: "That girl Bela, she is weh-ti-go, crazy, I think. She got a bad eye. Her eye dry you up when she look. You can't say nothing at all. Her tongue is like a dog-whip. I hate her. I scare for my children when she come around. I think maybe she steal my baby. Because they say weh-ti-gos got drink a baby's blood to melt the ice in their brains. I wish she go away. We have no peace here till she go."

"Dow the river they say Bela a very pretty girl," remarked Eelip. "Yah! What good is pretty if you crazy in the head?" retorted Neenah. "She twenty years old and got no husband. Now she never get no husband, because everybody on the lake know she crazy. Two, three years ago many young men come after her. They like her because she light-colored, and got red in her cheeks. Me, I think she ugly like the grass that grows under a log. Many young men come, I tell you, but Bela spit on them and call fools. She think she better than anybody."

"Last fall Charley go up to the head of the lake and say all around what a fine girl he got. There was a young man from the Spirit River country, he say he take her. He come so far he not hear she crazy. Give Charley a horse to bind the bargain. So they come back together. It was a strong young man, and the son of a chief. He wear gold-embroidered vest, and dookkin moccasins, worked with red and blue silk. He is call Beavertail. "He glad when he see Bela's pair forehead and red cheeks. Men are like that. Nobody here tell him she crazy because all want him take her away. So he speak very nice to her. She show him her teeth back, and speak ugly. She got no shame at all for a woman. She say: 'You think you're a man, eh? I can run faster than you. I can paddle a canoe faster than you. I can shoot straighter than you.' Did you ever hear anything like that?"

"By and by Beavertail is mad, and he say he race her with canoes. Everybody go to the lake to see. They want Beavertail to beat her good. The men make bets. They start up by Big Stone Point and paddle to the river. It was like queen's birthday at the settlement. They come down side by side till almost there. Then Bela push ahead. Wa! she beat him easy. She got no sense."

"After, when he come along, she push him canoe with her paddle and turn him in the water. She laugh and paddle away. The men got go pull Beavertail out. That night he steal his horse back from Charley and ride home."

"Everybody tell the story round the lake. She not get a husband now I think. We never get rid of her, may be. She is proud, too. She wash herself and comb her hair all the time. Foolishness. Treat us like dirt. She is crazy. We hate her."

Such was the conventional estimate of Bela. In the whole camp this morning, at the sounds of strife issuing from her father's teepee, the only head that was turned with a look of compassion for her was that of old Musq'oosis the hunchback.

His teepee was beside the river, a little removed from the others. He sat at the door, sunning himself, smoking, meditating, looking for all the world like a little old wrinkled muskrat squatting on his haunches.

If it had not been for Musq'oosis, Bela's lot in the tribe would long ago have become unbearable. Musq'oosis was her friend, and he was a person of consequence. The position of his teepee suggested his social status. He was so old all his relations were dead. He remained with the Fish-Eaters because he loved the lake, and could not be happy away from it. For their part they were glad to have him stay; he brought credit to the tribe.

As one marked by God and gifted with superior wisdom, the people were inclined to venerate Musq'oosis even to the point of according him supernatural attributes. Musq'oosis laughed at their superstitions, and refused to profit by them. This they were unable to understand; was it not bad for business?

But while they resented his laughter, they did not cease to be secretly in awe of him, and were ready enough to seek his advice. When they came to him Musq'oosis offered them sound sense without any supernatural admixture.

In earlier days Musq'oosis had sojourner for a while in Prince George, the town of the white man, and there he had picked up much of the white man's strange lore. This he had imparted to Bela—that was why she was crazy, they said.

He had taught Bela to hepak English. Bela's first-hand observations of the great white race had been limited to half a score of individuals—priests, policemen and traders.

The row in Charley's teepees had started early that morning. Charley, bringing in a couple of skunks from his traps, had ordered Bela to skin them, and stretch the pelts. She had refused point blank, giving as her reasons in the first place that she wanted to go fishing; in the second place, that she didn't like the smell.

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The row in Charley's teepees had started early that morning. Charley, bringing in a couple of skunks from his traps, had ordered Bela to skin them, and stretch the pelts. She had refused point blank, giving as her reasons in the first place that she wanted to go fishing; in the second place, that she didn't like the smell.

Both reasons seemed preposterous to Charley. It was for men to fish while women worked on shore. As for a smell, whoever heard of anybody objecting to such a thing? Wasn't the village full of smells?

Nevertheless, Bela had gone fishing. Bela was a duck for water. Since no one would give her a boat, she had traveled twenty miles on her own account to find a suitable cottonwood tree, and had then cut it down unaided, hollowed, shaped, and scraped it, and finally brought it home as good a boat as any in the camp.

Since that time, early and late, the lake had been her favorite haunt. Caribou Lake enjoys an unenviable reputation for weather; Bela thought nothing of crossing the ten miles in any stress.

When she returned from fishing, the skunks were still there, and the quarrel had recommenced. The result was no different. Charley finally issued out of the teepee beaten, and the little carcasses flew out of the door after Charley, propelled by a vigorous foot. Charley, swaggering ahead as a man does who has just been worsted, sought his mates for sympathy.

He took his way to the river bank in the middle of the camp, where a number of the young men were making or repairing boats for the summer fishing just now beginning. They had heard all that had passed in the teepee, and while affecting to pay no attention to Charley, were primed for him—showing that men in a crowd are much the same white or red.

Charley was a skinny, anxious-looking little man, withered and blackened as last year's leaves, ugly as a spider. His self-conscious braggadocio invited derision.

"Huh!" cried one. "Here comes woman-Charley. Driven out by the man of the teepee!"

A great laugh greeted this sally. The soul of the little man writhed inside him.

"Did she lay a stick to your back, Charley?"

"She gave him no breakfast till he bring wood."

"Hey, Charley, get a peccotta to cover your legs. My woman maybe give you her old one."

He sat down among them, grinning as a man might grin on the rack. He filled his pipe with a nonchalant air belted by his shaking hand, and

sought to brave it out. They had no mercy on him. They outvied each other in outrageous chaffing.

Suddenly he turned on them shrilly. "Coyotes! Grave-robbers! May you be cursed with a woman-devil like I am. Then we'll see!"

This was what they desired. They stopped work and rolled on the ground in their laughter. They were stimulated to the highest flights of wit.

Charley walked away up the river-bank and hid himself in the bush. There he sat brooding and brooding on his wrongs until all the world turned red before his eyes. For years that fiend of a girl had made him a laughing-stock. She was none of his blood. He would stand it no longer.

The upshot of all this brooding was that he cut himself a staff of willow two fingers thick, and carrying it as inconspicuously as possible, crept back to the village. At the door of his teepee he picked up the two little carcasses and entered. He had avoided the river-bank, but they saw him, and saw the stick, and drew near to witness the fun.

Within the circle of the teepee Charley's wife, Losels, was mixing dough in a pan. Opposite her, eBla, the cause of all the trouble, knelt on the ground carefully filling the points of her fish-hooks. Fish-hooks were hard to come by.

Charley stopped within the entrance, glaring at her. Bela, looking up, instantly divined from his bloodshot eyes and from the hand he kept behind him, what was in store. Coolly putting her tackle behind her, she rose.

Charley stopped within the entrance, glaring at her. Bela, looking up, instantly divined from his bloodshot eyes and from the hand he kept behind him, what was in store. Coolly putting her tackle behind her, she rose.

She was taller than her supposed father, full-bosomed and round-limbed as a sculptor's ideal. In a community of waistless, neckless women she was slender as a young tree, and held her head like a swan.

She kept her mouth close shut, a hardy boy, and her eyes gleamed with a fire of resolution which no other pair of eyes in the camp could match. It was for the conscious superiority of her glance that she was hated. One from the outside would have remarked quickly how different she was from the others, but these were a thoughtless, mongrel people.

Charley flung the little beasts at her feet. "Skin them," he said, thickly. "Now."

She said nothing—words were a waste of time, but watched warily for his first move.

He repeated his command. Bela saw the end of the stick and smiled. Charley sprang at her with a snarl of rage, brandishing the stick. She nimbly evaded the blow. From the ground the wife and mother watched motionless with wide eyes.

Bela, laughing, ran in and seized the stick as he attempted to raise it again. They struggled for possession of it, staggering all over the teepee, falling against the poles, trampling in and out of the embers. Losels shielded the pan of dough with her body. Bela finally wrenched the stick from Charley and in her turn raised it.

Charley's courage went out like a blown lamp. He turned to run. Whack! came the stick between his shoulders. With a mournful howl he ducked under the flap. Bela after him. Whack! Whack! A little cloud arose from his coat at each stroke, and a double wale of dust was left upon it.

A whoop of derision greeted them as they emerged into the air. Charley scuttled like a rabbit across the enclosure, and lost himself in the bush. Bela stood glaring around at the guffawing men.

"You pigs!" she cried. Suddenly she made for the nearest, brandishing her staff. They scattered, laughing.

Bela returned to the teepee, head held high. Her mother, patient, stolid squaw, still sat as she had left her, hands motionless in the dough. Bela stood for a moment, breathing hard, her face working oddly.

Suddenly she flung herself on the ground in a tempest of weeping. Her startled mother stared at her uncomprehendingly. For an Indian woman to cry is rare enough; to cry in a moment of triumph, unheard of. Bela was strange to her own mother.

"Pigs! Pigs! Pigs!" she cried, between sobs. "I hate them! I don't know what pigs are till I see them in the style at the mission. Then I think of these people! Pigs they are! I hate them! They are not my people!"

Losels, with a jerk like an automaton, recommenced kneading the dough. Bela raised a streaming, accusing face to her mother.

"What for you take a man like that?" she cried, passionately. "A weasel, a mouse, a flea of a man! A dog is more of a man than he! He 'my mother gave me to him,' murmured the squaw apologetically.

"You took him!" cried Bela. "You go with him! Was he the best man you could get? I jump in the lake before I shame my children with a coyote for a father!"

Losels looked strangely at her daughter. "Charley not your father," she said abruptly.

Bela pulled up short in the middle of her passionate outburst, stared at her mother with fallen jaw.

"You twenty year old," went on Losels. "Nineteen year I marry Charley

at the door, an odd little bundle in a blanket, as Bela approached. "I think you come soon," he said. These two always conversed in English.

"You know everyting," stated Bela, simply. He shrugged. "I just sit quiet, and my thoughts speak to me."

She dropped on her knees before him, and rested sitting on her heels, hands in lap. Without any preamble she said simply: "My father a white man."

Musq'oosis betrayed no surprise. "I know that," he replied. "My mother's father, he white man, too," she went on.

He nodded. "Why you never tell me?" she asked, frowning slightly.

He spread out his palms. "What's the use? You want to go. Got no place to go. Too much young to go. I think you feel bad if I tell."

She shook her head. "Mak me feel me now. I know what's the matter with me now. I understand all. I was mad for cause I think I got poor miserable father lak Charley."

(To be continued.)

ROYAL YEAST CAKES The best yeast in the world. Makes perfect bread. EWGILLET COMPANY LIMITED TORONTO, ONT. WINNIPEG MONTREAL

I have another husband before that. "Why you never tell me?" murmured Bela, amazed.

"So long ago!" Losels replied, with a shrug. "What's the use?"

Bela's tears were ineffectually called in. "Tell me, what kind of man my father?" she eagerly demanded.

"He was a white man." "White man!" repeated Bela, staring while it sunk in. A deep rose mantled the girl's cheeks.

"What he called?" she asked. "Walter Forest." On the Indian woman's tongue it was "Hoo-ah-ah." "Real white?" demanded Bela.

"His skin white as a dog's tooth," answered Losels, "his hair bright like the sun." A gleam in the dull eyes as she said this, suggested that the stolid squaw was human, too.

"Was he good to you?" "He was good to me. Not like Indian husband. He like me dress up fine. All the time laugh and make jokes. He call me 'Tigger-Leelee.' "Did he go away?"

Losels shook her head. "Go through the ice with his team." "Under the water—my father," murmured Bela.

She turned on her mother accusingly. "You have good white husband, and you take Charley after!" "My mother make me," Losels said, with sad stolidity.

Bela wondered on these matters, filled with a deep excitement. Her mother kneaded the dough. "I half a white woman," the girl murmured at last, more to herself than the other. "That is why I strange here."

Again her mother looked at her intently, presaging another disclosure. "Me, my father a white man, too," she said in her abrupt way. "It is forgotten now."

Bela stared at her mother, breathing quickly. "Then—I 'most white!" she whispered, with amazed and brightening eyes. "Now I understand my heart!" she suddenly cried aloud. "Always I love the white people, but I not know. Always I ask Musq'oosis tell me what they do. I love them because they live nice. They not pigs like these people. They are my people! All is clear to me!" She rose.

"What you do?" asked Losels, anxiously. "I will go to my people!" cried Bela, looking away as if she envisaged the whole white race.

The Indian mother raised her eyes in a swift glance of passionate supplication—but her lips were tight. Bela did not see the look.

"I go talk to Musq'oosis," she said. "He tell me all to do."

CHAPTER II. The village of the Fish-Eaters was built in a narrow meadow between a pine grove and the little river. It was a small village of a dozen teepees set up in rough semicircle open to the stream.

This stream (Hah-Wah-Sepi they call it) came down from Jack-Knife Mountains to the north, and after passing the village, rounded a point of the pines, traversed a wide sand-bar and was received into Caribou Lake.

The opposite bank was heavily fringed with willows. Thus the village was snugly hidden between the pines and the willows, and one might have sailed up and down the lake a dozen times without suspecting its existence. In this the Indians followed their ancient instinct. For generations there had been no enemies to hide from.

It was at the end of May; the meadow was like a rug of rich emerald velvet, and the willows were freshly decked in their pale leafage. The whole scene was mantled with the exquisite radiance of the northern summer sun. Children and dogs loafed and rolled in aimless ecstasy, and the old people sat at the teepee openings blinking contentedly.

The conical teepees themselves, each with its bundle of sticks at the top and its thread of smoke made no inharmonious note in the scene of nature. Only upon close look was the loveliness a little marred by evidences of the Fish-Eaters' careless housekeeping.

Musq'oosis' lodge stood by itself outside the semicircle and a little down stream. The owner was still sitting

at the door, an odd little bundle in a blanket, as Bela approached. "I think you come soon," he said. These two always conversed in English.

"You know everyting," stated Bela, simply. He shrugged. "I just sit quiet, and my thoughts speak to me."

She dropped on her knees before him, and rested sitting on her heels, hands in lap. Without any preamble she said simply: "My father a white man."

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(To be continued.)

HERBERT C. HOOVER. Tabloid Biography of the U. S. Food Law Administrator.

Herbert Clark Hoover: Born West Branch, Ia., August 10, 1874. Quaker parents. After death of parents in 1883 sent to Oregon in charge of relatives, residing at Newberg and Salem, Ore., until 1891. Became self-supporting at 13 years of age. Went to Stanford University, California, 1891, graduating 1895 as mining engineer. Employed professionally in New Mexico, Colorado, California and Oregon until 1897, part time with United States Geological survey. In 1897 went to Australia in administrative metallurgical work and mining.

Returned to California in 1899. After few months left for China as an engineering adviser to the Chinese Government. Returned to California, 1900, after outbreak of Boxer rebellion. After a few months left California again for China as manager of industrial works, comprising coal mines and works, fleet of 20 ships, canals, railways and harbor works, employing some 25,000 people. Returned to California in 1901.

Thereafter opened offices in San Francisco, New York and London, visiting all points annually. Employed in administration of large industrial works, embracing railways, metallurgical work, mining, iron and steel, shipping, land and electrical enterprises in California, Colorado, Alaska, Mexico, India, Russia and China, until the war broke out in 1914. Was a trustee of Stanford University, California, and spent much time there, 1901-1914, in affairs of that institution and on conduct of business in that state. Went to London just before war broke out. When the war broke out became engaged in the organization of return of stranded Americans. In October, 1914, organized commission for relief in Belgium, and remained in Europe during the war, with the exception of a return to the United States in the fall of 1915 and the winter of 1917.

The commission for relief of Belgium from October, 1914, until April, 1917, handled the import of upwards of 100,000,000 bushels of wheat, rice, beans, peas and other cereals, together with many thousands of tons of meat products; operating its own fleet of from 50 to 70 ships, its own mills, and in addition thereto acquired and redistributed cereals and several other staples in the occupied territory involving between 30,000,000 and 40,000,000 bushels of other cereals, and large quantities of meats, etc. The commission for relief in Belgium organized and distributed a ration to 10,000,000 people, directly employing upward of 125,000 people in its operations. The personnel was in a great majority volunteer, and the total overhead expenses of the commission up to April, 1917, were three-eighths of one per cent. The aggregate amount of money expended on imported foodstuffs and through the organization in the purchase of native food supplies was approximately \$500,000,000.

Slipper Day in Holland. There is a curious festival called slipper day celebrated in Holland. Slipper day in the Netherlands is the one day in the year in which the Dutchwoman claims superiority over her husband. On that day she rules him to her heart's content, and he generally obeys good humoredly enough—him is, unless she is one of those ladies not unknown in Holland or in any other country who aspire to complete rule over their unhappy partners throughout the year.

In its cheeses, now practically unobtainable, Switzerland has a first-class asset for bargaining.—Springfield Republican.

Do not think that you can approach a man's heart by treading on his toes.—Youth's Companion.

SAVE THE CHILDREN

Mothers who keep a box of Baby's Own Tablets in the house may feel that the lives of their little ones are reasonably safe during the hot weather. Stomach troubles, cholera infantum and diarrhoea carry off thousands of little ones every summer. In most cases because the mother does not have a safe medicine at hand to give promptly. Baby's Own Tablets cure these troubles, or if given occasionally to the well child, will prevent their coming on. The Tablets are guaranteed by a government analyst to be absolutely harmless even to the newborn babe. They are especially good in summer because they regulate the bowels and keep the stomach sweet and pure. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

AMRITSAR. Religious Centre of the Sikh Race, is Interesting.

The city of Amritsar, in British India, is the religious center of the Sikh Rith, and as such it gains a high degree of interest and distinction. The Sikhs are known all over the British empire, as the best of the native Indian fighting men. They have done loyal service on every battlefield where England has called on her native troops, and they are immensely proud of their record and their fighting ability. They are perhaps the most militant creed and people in the world.

The city of Amritsar was built by the Sikhs, to serve as headquarters of their church. The name itself signifies "The Pool of Immortality," in reference to the great tank in the center of the town. In this tank is an island and on the island stands the Golden Temple of Amritsar, which is to the Sikh what Solomon's temple was to the ancient Jews, and what the Tomb of the Prophet is to the Mohammedan to-day. The Golden Temple is so-called on account of its burnished copper dome, that gleams with a dull flame in the fierce Indian sun. Beneath it, the holy men or gurus, of the Sikhs, expound the sacred books. These gurus are old men, and the fighting Sikh pays them all devotion, but his real veneration is for the sword.

The origin of the Sikhs is a good indication of the kind of men they are. The creed had its birth in comparatively recent times, when the Punjab was chafing under the heavy heel of the Mongol conquerors. A certain man of pugnacious temper grew weary of the oppression, and decided to raise a small band to fight for freedom. He drew his sword and stood shouting in the market place, calling for volunteers. The people thought he was mad, and feared him, but at last another fighting man, tired of servitude, volunteered.

The first man concealed himself in a secret place, and returned to the market place, after smearing himself with the fresh blood of a sheep. Again he called for volunteers, but the people thought he had killed the first one, and fled. But at last he got another volunteer. Again he concealed him, again he smeared himself with blood, again he called for recruits. By this system, he only got those who thought they were going to certain death, and did not fear it. When he had collected a dozen men by this system, he put himself at their head and they sallied forth to rout the Moslem oppressors.

Thus the Sikhs had their origin in battle, and it battle they have maintained themselves ever since. They turnish to-day some of the most loyal troops in the British empire.

Coin Profiles.

Where a face is used on a piece of money it is always in profile; because the cameo is more readily struck with the die in that manner, and if a full or three-quarter face were represented the nose of the gentleman or lady would get damaged in circulation and produce a ridiculous effect.

IF A woman cause you suffering, I want you to write, and let me tell you of my simple method of home treatment, send you ten days' free trial, post-paid, and put you in touch with women in Canada who will gladly tell what my method has done for them. If you are troubled with weak, tired feelings, headache, backache, bearing-down, constipation, catarrhal conditions, pain in the side, regularly or irregularly, bloating, sense of falling or giddiness, nervousness, desire to cry, palpitation, hot flashes, dark rings under the eyes, or a loss of interest in life, write to me to-day. Address: Mrs. M. Summers, Box 3, Windsor, Ont.

FOUR-IN-HAND TIES. An Easy Way to Iron Them After They Have Been Washed.

It is not an impossible task to wash a four-in-hand tie. The difficulty comes in ironing it in such a way that its original shape will be restored, writes Emile Parent in the Popular Science Monthly.

To do this it is necessary to proceed carefully. Start by placing the wide end of the tie upon the board with the seam up, then thrust in the finger and take hold of the lining. Crisp the silk cover in the other hand and pull it back from over the lining for about half of its length. Then with a hot iron run over the lining to straighten it out.

Cut a piece of stiff cardboard to fit into the wide end of the tie and long enough to reach to the narrow band. Slip this in between the lining and the seam side of the outer layer. Then turn the material back in proper shape, dampen in a clean cloth, lay it over the tie and iron in the usual way.

The cardboard form will prevent the pressure of the iron from causing a glossy mark to appear on the silk front opposite the seam. When through put the form aside for another time.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS CURES RHEUMATISM, BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, BACKACHE. 23 THE PREPARED

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

## Interesting Items

Mrs. Agnes Rowe and daughter Minnie of Brockville, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. D. L. Johnston.

Mr. Matthew Webster after holidaying for a month here and at the lake, has returned to Ottawa.

The Misses Winnie and Marion Begley, of Brockville, were weekend guests at the home of their uncle, Mr. Alf. Robeson.

Master Vernon Robeson has returned home after spending a month with his sister, Mrs. Wm. Kinch, near Jasper.

Captain C. Dowsley, an artillery officer who is home on furlough from the front, was a guest for a week of Mr. R. N. Dowsley.

Mrs. O. A. Kincaid and daughter Cynthia have returned home to Duluth after spending the summer here. They returned by boat to the Soo and from there by train to their destination.

### Poor Shooting.

Duck shooting opened Saturday morning, the murmur of the bombardment floating into the village from the lakes, Elaida and Wiltse. As too many cooks spoil the broth, so too many guns spoil the sport; there were not enough ducks to go around. Several difficulties arose over ownership of blinds; and altogether it is not a happy year for duck shooters. A few hunters may by persistent effort have a fair number of birds to their credit at the end of the season. However, as the old resident says, "It ain't what it used to be."

### HARVESTERS, ATTENTION

The C.P.R. has arranged to run an additional Farm Laborer's Excursion to the West, leaving Brockville by regular trains at 6 a.m. and 2.30 p.m. Wednesday, September 12, issuing tickets on same conditions as the previous excursions: \$12 to Winnipeg plus one-half cent per mile beyond. Write to or call on Geo. E. McGlade, City Passenger Agent, for full particulars.

### Greenbush

Mr. Emmet Stowell, a farmer resident of this place, accompanied by his friend Lester Smith is visiting friends and relatives here, having made the trip from Montreal by motorcycle.

Rev. Charles Baldwin, pastor of the Methodist church, is away taking a holiday. In company with Mrs. Baldwin, he motored to LaColle, Que. going by way of the United States.

Miss Bernice Taplin has gone to Winchester to attend the funeral of the late Clara Meredith who met her death in an accident at North Gower.

Mr. Robert Blanchard with his younger brother Gilbert of Nebraska are visiting relatives here for a few weeks.

Mr. Ed Gray, of Saskatchewan was a guest at the home of Mr. Norris Loverin last week.

The electric storm of last week struck the stone residence of Mr. Clifford Hall, knocking off a chimney and doing other minor damages.

Dr. Arthur Tinkers, of Elfridgeville, N. Y., whose boyhood home is here, has been called to serve in the army of the country of his adoption by being appointed to the office of medical supervisor for Vermont state.

Mr. Howard Blanchard and his wife who spent a couple of weeks with relatives here returned to New York on the 20th ult.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Blanchard of Lyn spent Sunday at his home here.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Allan Moore on Aug. 12th, a daughter.

Mrs. Mary Kerr is visiting relatives in Western Ontario.

Mr. Harry Carted who has been engaged as engineer on one of the steamers plying the Great Lakes, returned to his home here on Saturday. He intends taking a business trip to Alberta.

### 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 catarrh 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, etc.

### Phillipsville

Sept. 3.—Mr. John Dorway is very low and slight hopes are entertained for his recovery.

Mrs. Wm. Trotter is still under the doctor's care.

Mrs. R. Lawson, who was taken to Brockville Hospital recently is slightly improved.

Rev. H. H. Hillis of Vanklæk Hill accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Crummy and Mrs. M. L. Dixon and daughter, of Frankville, were recent callers at the home of Mr. W. B. Phelps.

Mrs. MacDonald, of New York, who has been the guest of Miss A. Algure, has returned home.

The threshing machines were the order of the day, now the grain is giving a great yield; some bring from 40 to 50 bushels of oats to the acre. Potatoes also are making a great growth since the recent rains. Corn also is looking better.

A somewhat sharp thunderstorm visited this section on Sunday morning.

J. E. Brown who has been visiting his old home here for some time, has returned to the West.

A number from here attended the funeral of Mrs. W. W. Phelps of Delta on Wednesday.

One of our 80-year-old boys has worked fourteen days in the harvest fields with the men, doing his bit by mowing, raking and hauling the hay and grain, also building stacks. Mr. Brown of Carleton Place, is a guest of his uncle, Mr. Arven Brown.

### LAST CHANCE FOR HARVESTERS

Owing to the unprecedented need of farm laborers in Western Canada and the lateness of the harvest, arrangements have been made by the Canadian Northern Railway for an additional excursion on Sept. 10 and 12 from all points west of and including Ottawa, Ont., at the rate of \$12 to Winnipeg, plus half a cent per mile beyond. This will be positively the last opportunity of taking advantage of a reduced fare to the West where high wages and every prospect of three months work prevail. For tickets and all information, apply to R. Blair, station agent, or to General Passenger Department, C.N.R., Toronto, Ont.

If you are thinking of taking a course at the Brockville Business College, call at the Reporter office. We can save you money on tuition.

### LOST

A gentleman's silk umbrella with ebony handle. Finder please return to

36 MRS. H. E. CORNELL

### FOR SALE OR TO RENT

A farm of 130 acres, 3 miles north of Athens at Elaida, buildings in good condition, good water, sugar bush. For further information, apply to

36tf JAS. W. WILTSE R.R. No. 4, Athens

### TEACHER WANTED

Teacher wanted for S.S. No. 5, Lillieville. Apply to

36-37 W. B. NEWSOME, Sec'y-Treas. Plum Hollow

### YOUNG LADIES

We have three places where our lady students can secure board free in return for light household duties evenings, mornings, and Saturdays. This is a splendid chance to lessen the expense of a business education. Apply immediately.

35-36 W. T. ROGERS, Brockville Business College

### ESTRAY

2 sheep strayed to my premises at Addison about three weeks ago. Owner may have same by proving ownership and paying for advertisement.

33-35 FRANK BRAYTON, Addison

### House for Sale

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

Apply to ARDEN LILLIE, Plum Hollow 16tf

### GO TO ATHENS LUMBER YARD & GRAIN WAREHOUSES FOR

Flour, Feeds, Salt, Lumber, Shingles, Doors, and Sash, Wall Board, Beehives, Portland Cement, Asbestos Plaster, Roofing and Building Material.

### Deserting the Lake.

Cottagers are moving up from the lake, and the American visitors will soon have left for their homes. Cedar Park will remain open for a time. The summer season is without doubt over. The fall at the lake is marked by good fishing and duck shooting. Later comes whitefishing, and still later the ice harvest. The eternal cycle of seasons affects even this paradise of waters.

### Purvis Street

Sept. 3.—School opened on Thursday with Miss B. Dickey, of Caintown, as teacher.

The Herbison Bros. are busy this week threshing on this street.

Mrs. J. Dickey is having some repairing done on her house by Geo. Herbison.

Mr. and Mrs. Norman Balle and Elton spent Sunday in Junetown. The Misses Nellie and Louise Pottinger spent Sunday at their home here.

Mrs. Wm. Graham sr., Caintown, spent last week at B. B. Graham's. Miss Addie Balle of Brockville, was last week the guest of Norman and Orvil Balle.

Many from here attended the social at Lillies'.

Mr. and Mrs. John Kincaid of Caintown, were guests of Mrs. B. B. Graham.

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

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DR. T. F. ROBERTSON  
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EYE, EAR, THROAT AND NOSE.

J. A. McBROOM  
Physician and Surgeon  
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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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Licensed to sell by Auction in Leeds County  
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## Showing the New Suits and Coats

Our Ready-to-wear Department is just overflowing with the season's newest Suits and Coats. The showing is very large, hundreds of garments to choose from. The wise ones are choosing their Fall Suit or Costume now. We invite early inspection as many garments can not be repeated at the price we are offering them at.

## C. H. POST

BROCKVILLE.

The Exclusive Women's Wear Shop.

# NOTICE

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

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

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

Fall term opens September 4th.

BROCKVILLE BUSINESS COLLEGE  
FULFORD BUILDING  
Brockville

W. T. ROGERS, Principal

## Ladies' Raincoats

In our Mantle Department we are making a special display of something different in Ladies' Raincoats. The materials are of waterproof silk, fancy Tweed and silk-check materials.

Made in the very latest New York styles, with large collar ripple skirt, full belt and trimmed with fancy buttons.

The prices are from \$12.75 to \$27.50.

## The Robt. Craig Co. Ltd.

Brockville, Ont.

Have your furs repaired and remodelled now.

## Spring and Summer Styles

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

M. J. KEHOE, BROCKVILLE

## Ice-Cream

Homogenized and Pasteurized — that spells  
**NEILSON'S**  
—the perfect Ice Cream

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

Attractive Sundaes and plain creams. There are none better.

Real Cake Cones, in any quantity, for socials, fairs, and other gatherings. Call or write for prices.

E. C. TRIBUTE

## Automobile Tops and Cushions

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

Write for Prices on Repair Work

JAS. W. JUDSON, Brockville  
36 George St. Phone 663

## Furniture

When intending Purchasing any kind of Furniture visit our store before doing so.

A Good Selection to Choose From

## Undertaking

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES

PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

## GEO. E. JUDSON

ATHENS, ONT.

Bell Phone 41. Rural Phone 28

## Revolutionizing Job-Printing

A city man, after examining some of our printed matter, pronounced them as well executed as any the bigger offices produce. He remarked the fine appearance of the printed pages, the clear-cut types without a flaw. This improvement, of course, is due to

## Our Model Fifteen Linotype Machine

which produces new type for every job. It enables us to offset the lack of experienced help—to print a book in a few days that last year required weeks. We have work on hand whose prospect does not scare; for we are sure of overtaking it. No longer is it necessary for the builder of a directory, a catalog, a prize-list, an annual report, to pass by the country print shop in order to get the service required. Bring us your work and let us Linotype it. No matter how busy we may be, we can give you satisfaction.

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